The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FINANCIAL.

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100	18 years	349.97
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These and other railway securities not regularly quoted made a specialty. Orders for stocks and other securities receive personal attention at the New York Stock Exchange.
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$25 to $1,000 invested, will probably pay during the next thirty days, from 100 to 500 per cent profit. During the same time last year, privileges paid from 500 to 1,000 per cent profit, and the year before from $1,000 to $2,500 was made on $100 invested. Our weekly report, sent free, gives full particulars and prices of all stocks dealt in at the

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PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): First cabin, $110 and $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
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THIS DAY!

Grand Free Exposition of Elegant

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By foreign and native artists, at 80 and 82 East Randolph-st., to be sold at auction TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.
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Gunpowder, per lb, 50, 60, 75c—Standard......90c
Young Hyson, per lb, 50, 60, 75c—Standard......90c
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Our Standard Teas are unsurpassed for excellency of flavor. Sent C. O. D. to all parts of the United States.

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Deposits of the money to be made in any Bank that may be agreed upon.

This challenge may be accepted entire, or simply as to the fire-proof quality of the Palmer House.

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Prices Reduced to $3, $3.50 and $4.50 per Day.

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Near Monroe-st., one block from Exposition Building.

$2.00 PER DAY.

With less style and ceremony, but more real comfort than in places of greater pretensions and higher prices.

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The best house for $2 per day in the country.

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OUR ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK,

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Dinner and Tea Sets, Silver-Plated Ware,
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POSITIVELY AT COST UNTIL CLOSED OUT, including Show Cases and Tables.

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Successors to BOWEN & KENT,

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Will continue our Wholesale Business as usual.

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In quantities to suit, at truly wholesale prices. Fine Moyune Teas a specialty.

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CUSHING'S TUBULAR HEATER Stove, Grate, and Furnace.

This discovery gives more heat from a given amount of fuel, in open grates and Franklin stoves, than close stoves. We have thirteen sizes of furnaces. Can warm the largest church or smallest cottage. We especially recommend them for soft coal.

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LEGAL.

WHEREAS

Alexander H. Ewing and William A. Ewing did, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1873, make their certain promissory note for $6,067.89 payable forty-five days after date to the order of themselves, which note was duly indorsed and delivered by them, and which note was secured by the deposit as collateral security of a note for $15,000, dated January 20, 1873, payable eighteen months after date, signed by Martin B. Ewing, payable to the order of the said William A. Ewing, and secured by a mortgage in book 281 of records, page 112, in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, conveying certain lands in Cook County therein mentioned; and whereas, default has been made by the said Alexander H. Ewing and William A. Ewing, in the payment of said note made by them, public notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power in said note contained, I shall on Saturday, the 2d day of October, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the north front door of the Chamber of Commerce, situated on the southeast corner of LaSalle and Washington-sts., in the City of Chicago, in Cook County, Illinois, expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the said note of Martin B. Ewing together with the mortgage securing the same, for the purpose of paying said note of Alexander H. Ewing and William A. Ewing, together with interest and costs.
F. H. ROSS,
Legal holder of said note and collaterals.
Dated this 28th day of September, 1875.

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INSURANCE

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Offices, 162 LaSalle-st.

REPRESENTING ASSETS OF

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All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid at THIS OFFICE.

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The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of ELLIOTT & VAN SCHAICK, to transact a general Insurance business, with office at No. 168 LaSalle-st., and have been appointed agents for the following Insurance Companies, viz:

The New York Underwriters' Agency,
Assets over $3,000,000.
Hanover Insurance Company of New York City,
Assets over $1,300,000.
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The genuine Chas. E. Jacot & Co. Watches sold only by us in Chicago.

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Opposite Palmer House.

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GENTLEMEN.

Having succeded the late J. T. Jewett in the manufacturing of Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, and having been connected with him for the past ten years as his cutter and foreman, I solicit your farther patronage as in times past, feeling confident that I can give you the same goods and styles as you have heretofore bought at this place.
Very respectfully yours,
RICHARD MELCHER,
Successor to J. T Jewett,
128 Dearboan-st., Chicago, Ill.

THOMAS B. BRYAN,

on returning after several years' absence from Chicago, has taken an office at No. 11 Marine Bank Building, 154 Lake-st., where he will give attention to those interests which have been confided to him as counsellor, executor, or trustee. He will also receive offers (no cash required) for the exchange or purchase of any of his own property in Chicago, or on the lake shore, or his lots and lands near his present home at Elmhurst, 16 miles from the city. Few are aware of the beauty, healthfulness, and railroad conveniences of that location.

MISCELLANEOUS.

READY THIS MORNING.

THE PRINTING PRESS FOR OCTOBER.

CONTENTS—Type Making (Illustrated); Early Newspapers in Illinois; A New Work on the Aldii (translated from the French); Reviews of New Books; Editorials, &c., &c. 50 cents per annum; single numbers, 15 cents.
FRANKLIN SOCIETY,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

New Patterns

MRS. D. A. JACKSON, 82 State-st.

TO FLORISTS.

A lady desires a position as bouquet maker; can make up every kind of floral design in Eastern style, and in far superior manner to anything yet done in Chicago. No objection to attend store. Good references. Address S 23, Tribune office.

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IMPROVED PROPERTY AT AUCTION,

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Rare chance for a bargain. See advertisement in Trustees' column of Evening Journal. Sale positive, by non-resident trustees, who refer as to title (perfect), to terms, &c., to THOS. B. BRYAN,
154 Lake-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THIS DAY!

Extensive AUCTION SALE of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

New and Second-hand, 30 Elegant Parlor Suits, 20 Choice B. W. Chamber Sets, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Office Furniture, Bedding, Carpeting, by S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 E. Randolph-st., at 10 a.m.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S

WHITE WINE VINEGAR

Celebrated for its PURITY, STRENGTH and PALATABLENESS. Warranted to preserve Pickles. 30 & 32 Michigan-av., Chicago.

THE CHURCH.

Meeting of the First Reformed Episcopal Synod.

Election of Bishop Cheney as Synodical Bishop—The New Constitution.

A Recent Address by Pius IX. to Some French Visitors.

He Denounces the Governments of Italy, Russia, Germany, Switzerland, Brazil, and the Spanish-American Republics;

Belabors the Press, the Free-Masons, and "Pretended Modern Civilization;"

Blesses the Government of France; and Eulogizes the Lately-Assassinated Tyrant of Ecuador.

Bishop McCloskey and His Roman Residence—How the American College Was Founded.

Dean Seymour Replies to Dr. Coxe—The Truth About Father Grafton's Visit.

The Jewish New Year—Ordaining a Reformed Episcopal Presbyter.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST SYNOD.

A meeting of the delegates representing the various Reformed Episcopal churches in Chicago and its vicinity was held yesterday afternoon in St. Paul's Church, on the corner of Ann and West Washington streets. The Constitution of the Reformed Episcopal Church provides that any six contiguous parishes may call a convention, organize a Synod, and elect a Synodical Bishop, whose position in the Synod shall be similar to that of a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in his Diocese. The Reformed Episcopal Church has until recently had but two Bishops, viz.: Cummins and Cheney, both of whom are Missionary Bishops, whose jurisdiction is decided by the General Council.

Yesterday's Convention had for its immediate object the formation of a synod which will be known as the Synod of Chicago.

PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION.

The Convention was called to order at half-past 2 o'clock by Bishop Cheney, who gave out the 103d hymn of the Collection, which was sung by all the delegates standing. The Bishop then read the second chapter of the First Epistle to the Ephesians, following with an earnest prayer for God's blessing upon this portion of the Church assembled in council.

Mr. A. M. Wright, of St. Paul's Church, was then elected temporary Chairman, and Mr. W. A. Beasly, of Peoria, was chosen as temporary Secretary.

The reception of the credentials being next in order, the following Committee on Credentials was appointed: The Rev. Dr. Cooper, M. T. McCormick, Dr. Bidwell, Dr. Aaron Gibbs, and Mr. Muir.

The following Committee on Permanent Organization was next appointed: The Rev. Dr. Fallows, the Rev. J. D. Wilson, Col. Bennett, James Griffith, and T. S. Weddle.

After a brief absence the Committee on Credentials returned and presented the following accredited

LIST OF DELEGATES:

St. Paul's (Chicago)—Delegates—Col. J. W. Bennett, P. B. Westfall, F. A. Bryan, S. J. Colborn, W. M. Lewis, O. B. Lansurn, W. G. Thompson, E. P. Brooks. Alternates—John Gilman, Prof. W. M. Rogers, E. W. Westfall, John Fairbanks, G. W. Raney.

Christ Church (Peoria)—Delegates—W. A. Beasley, T. S. Weddle, G. H. Rittle, W. S. Hanna, John Birke, R. F. Seabury, Jr., H. C. Townsend.

St. Stephen's (Chicago)—Delegates—D. Nickel, H. Hafer, M. Schreidry, H. Wagner, D. Fiddleke, F. Harenagen.

Christ Church (Chicago)—Delegates—Gurdon S. Hubbard, Samuel H. Moore, Levi C. Merrick, Alfred F. Barton, Dr. James N. Hyde, H. A. Porter, J. W. Finley, J. W. Barrell, L. P. Morehouse, William Edmonds, C. P. Buckingham, P. F. Chase, W. E. Wheeler, Dr. Aaron Gibbs, C. J. Mauran, Henry Sumner, C. Folonsbee, J. H. Bowers.

Emanuel (Chicago)—J. Wooster, A. Burbage, George Chester, E. Tormason, E. Pildridge, P. Bosslooper.

St. John's (Chillicothe)—Mr. Stephen Martin.

Immanuel (Chicago)—William Muir, S. H. Hale.

Good Shepherd (Chicago)—Samuel Beers, C. Lucas, Dr. Bidwell, M. F. Salter, R. Cole.

Englewood Church—Delegates—James Griffith, Charles Francis. Alternates—H. F. Hubbard and J. Y. Young.

The question of calling the roll in order to find out how many delegates were present was brought up by Dr. J. N. Hyde, who also suggested that the clerical delegates had not been reported.

Bishop Cheney thought it unnecessary to call the roll, as it was evident that most, if not all, of the delegates were present.

It was finally decided that the proper way was to go through the formality, and the following ministers were also announced as delegates: Bishop Cheney, Christ Church, Chicago; Dr. Fallows, St. Paul's, Chicago; the Rev. W. N. Postlethwaite, Christ Church, Chicago; the Rev. Albert Walkley, Good Shepherd, Chicago; the Rev. W. H. Cooper, D. D., Immanuel Church, Chicago; the Rev. M. T. McCormick, Englewood; the Rev. Ernst Guntrum, St. Stephen's, Chicago; the Rev. J. D. Wilson, Christ Church, Peoria; the Rev. J. P. Davis, St. John's, Chillicothe.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization remained out a long time, during which the members in the Convention stretched their legs, yawned, and conversed upon various subjects interesting to Reformed Episcopalians. Finally the Committee came in and presented through the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Fellows, a partial report, beginning with the following form of Constitution:

ARTICLE I.

The Synod of Chicago shall consist of the following churches of the Reformed Episcopal Church, to-wit: Christ Church, St. Paul's Church, Church of the Good Shepherd, Immanuel Church, Emanuel Church, St. Stephen's Church, all of the City of Chicago. Also Christ Church, Peoria; St. John's Church, Chillicothe; and congregations as may hereafter be admitted.

ARTICLE II.

The Council of this Synod shall be composed of all ministers of the Church residing within the limits of the Synod, and of one lay delegate for such congregation not organized, and two delegates from each organized parish, and one additional delegate for every twenty-five communicants connected with such congregation or parish.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The Bishop of the Synod shall be President of the Council. In the absence of the Bishop a President pro tem. shall be elected from among the Presbyters of the Council.

SEC. 2. At each annual meeting of the Council there shall be elected a Secretary and a Treasurer of the Council, who shall perform the usual duties appertaining to their respective offices, and who shall continue in office until their successors are appointed.

ARTICLE IV.

The meetings of this Council shall be held upon its own adjournment or upon the call of the Bishop or the Standing Committee. There shall be elected annually a Standing Committee, consisting of three Presbyters and three laymen, who shall continue in office until their successors are elected and qualified, of which Committee the Bishop shall be President. The Committee shall have all elective authority of the Council during the interim of the Council, and shall report its action to the next meeting of the Council.

ARTICLE V.

A Bishop of this Synod may be elected at any regular meeting of the Council, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

The Rev. Mr. Postlethwaite moved that the report of the Committee, as far as it had been read, be adopted.

Mr. Buckingham thought that it was not parliamentary usage to have a motion made to receive the report, as it was understood that it would be received. The question of adopting it would come up afterward, when the constitution could be considered and discussed by sections.

Some discussion ensued on the propriety of adopting any constitution before the officers were elected. Col. Bennett moved that the constitution be taken up article by article and submitted for approval.

DISCUSSION.

Bishop Cheney spoke in regard to the second article of the constitution, asking how unorganized churches could be admitted to the Synod as was there proposed.

Dr. J. N. Hyde moved that the word "Synod" be stricken out, and the word "Convention" be inserted.

Dr. Fallows explained that the Synod meant only the Synodical Council in apposition to the General Council.

Dr. Hyde withdrew his motion.

In answer to Bishop Cheney, Dr. Fallows said that the article might be worded so as to allow one lay delegate from each unorganized parish. Dr. Buckingham made a motion to that effect.

The article as amended was then adopted.

Art. IV. was, after a short discussion, amended by inserting the words "ex officio."

The election of a Bishop, which was provided for in Art. V., called forth some talk, the point being raised whether the election of Bishop was not provided for by the canons of the Church.

Col. Buckingham called for the reading of the canon, after which Art. V. was adopted without amendment.

Col. Bennett moved that the further consideration of the constitution be postponed until the election of permanent officers. He thought that a sufficient number of officers had now been provided for to carry on the Convention.

The Rev. Mr. McCormick suggested that the delegates from the church at Englewood be admitted to the Synod, in order that they might vote for the permanent officers. His motion to that effect was carried.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The motion for an election was then carried, and the Convention proceeded to elect a Bishop.

Col. Buckingham interrupted the proceedings to remark that it was impossible to elect a Bishop to preside, as he would not be a Bishop until he was consecrated. It was only possible to put a presbyter in the chair.

The Chairman said that the canons allowed the election of a Missionary Bishop.

Col. Buckingham offered a resolution that the temporary officers be considered permanent, and the Convention consider itself a regularly organized Synod.

The previous motion was withdrawn to allow the passage of the resolution.

The delegates then proceeded to cast their votes for a Bishop of the Synod, the Rev. Mr. Postlethwaite and Mr. Wilson acting as tellers.

The result of the clerical vote was as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 8; of which the Rev. Charles E. Cheney received 8. Of the lay delegates, 43 voted for the Rev. Charles E. Cheney, and 7 for the Rev. J. D. Wilson, of Peoria. Mr. Cheney was therefore declared duly elected Bishop of the new Synod.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Cooper, Mr. Wilson, and the Rev. Mr. Postlethwaite, were appointed to wait upon Mr. Cheney and inform him of his election.

Dr. Cooper, returning after a few moments, reported that Bishop Cheney had accepted the election, and moved that he be invited to take the chair and preside over the further proceedings. The motion was carried, and Bishop Cheney was escorted to the front.

BISHOP CHENEY.

In taking the chair of the presiding officer he said that he desired to return his thanks for this renewed token of confidence, which had found expression in his election. To say that he had had no intimation of the probable result of the election would be saying what was untrue. Such a result had been freely considered and discussed among the gentlemen present and absent. He had long known that the organization of a separate Synod and the election of a Bishop was only a question of time, which the necessities of rapid advancement would bring around. Looking forward, he felt that for his own part one of two courses was open; either he would be elected Bishop of the Synod, and thus join his two functions as such Bishop and as Missionary Bishop, or, in case some worthier man should be elected Synodical Bishop, to resign his Missionary Bishopric and devote his energies to his own congregation. His position in Chicago was a fixed one, being strengthened by the ties of love that had been growing between him and his own church for the last sixteen years. Such being the case, he had only accepted the office of Missionary Bishop on condition that he might continue to exercise his pastoral functions. He would reiterate what he had said at the General Council last spring, that he would much prefer being the pastor of a single church, to an overseer of a number of churches. Under these circumstances, knowing that the time had come when he could exercise his duties as Bishop without coming in conflict with his pastoral relations, he had said to the brethren who had come to him to say that it was time to form a Synod and to elect a resident Bishop, that it was well. He thought that what was needed most of all was organized action. To-day, far more gratifying than the honor given him, was the fact that this portion of the country was the first to form a separate Synod, showing a remarkable evidence of growth. In that part of the canons referring to Synods, there was printed in brackets the words "Preparation of Synods deferred until the next council." What a source of congratulation it should be that the Western churches had outstripped the expectations of the gentlemen who composed the last Council, and were to-day in a situation to form a Synod of Chicago. And that afternoon they stand there ready to strike out in new paths for themselves, although subordinate in a measure to the General Council, still obtaining by this means a larger share of independence and importance. It was possible for the new Synod to make mistakes because there was no guide to its deliberations, the canons not providing for Synodical meetings, but the way was to go ahead, and all obstacles would disappear as fast as approached in a spirit of common sense and unity of feeling. He (Mr. Cheney) was still Missionary Bishop of the Northwest, and all that he did, as well as what was done by the Synod, would be subject to the approval of the General Council. If they thought best to have only Missionary Bishops, he would be willing to resign the office to which he had just been elected. He again expressed his thanks to the Convention, and hoped that in the discharge of his new duties he should be guided by the grace of God, sought not only by himself but by the many loving hearts around him at that moment.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Mr. Wilson moved that the Convention proceed to the election of a Secretary and Treasurer by a viva voce vote. The motion was carried.

Mr. L. P. Morehouse was, on motion, elected permanent Secretary.

There were two nominations for Treasurer: Mr. Alexander G. Tyng, of Peoria, and Mr. F. A. Bryan, of Chicago.

On motion, the Convention decided to vote for Treasurer by ballot.

Mr. A. M. Wright said that the Treasurer ought to be one who could be easily reached by the greatest number of members.

Mr. Tyng's name was withdrawn, and, on motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for Mr. F. A. Bryan, of Chicago, for Treasurer.

At the request of Mr. Morehouse, Mr. Beasley was elected Assistant Secretary.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wilson desired to ask a question. The action of the Synod in electing a Bishop was an incomplete action, but the resolving of itself into a Synod was a complete action. He thought that a Standing Committee would conflict with the Missionary Bishop, and he therefore moved that the appointment of a Standing Committee be deferred until the next General Council.

Mr. Wright was unable to see the necessity for postponement, and hoped the organization of the Synod would be completed by the election of a Standing Committee at this Convention.

After some further discussion Mr. Wilson withdrew his motion.

Mr. Gurdon S. Hubbard moved that the Standing Committee of the Missionary Jurisdiction of the Northwest, with the addition of a clerical and a lay member, be considered the Standing Committee of this Synod.

Mr. Wright said that when that Committee was appointed there were but two parishes in the West. Now, he thought, there should be a larger representation.

On motion of Mr. Wooster, a committee of five was appointed by the Chair, to nominate a Standing Committee.

The following were appointed: Mr. Wooster, Mr. Seabury, Mr. Colburn, the Rev. Mr. Davis, and Mr. Bryan.

A motion to adjourn was loudly opposed, and was withdrawn.

FURTHER ARTICLES.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported further, as follows:

ARTICLE VII.

A vote shall be taken by orders when called for by five members of the Council.

ARTICLE VIII.

Four of the ministers and ten lay-delegates entitled to seats in the Council at any time duly assembled shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; except that a smaller number may adjourn from time to time.

ARTICLE IX.

This Constitution shall be unalterable unless the proposed amendment shall be first approved by one General Council, and finally ratified or agreed to in the ensuing Council; provided, that such alterations may be made at any Council by unanimous consent.

The report of the Committee was received, and, on motion, the entire constitution as reported was adopted.

SYNODICAL BISHOPS.

Dr. Fallows offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate judgment of this Council that each Bishop of the Synod should hold office as Bishop of such Synod during the pleasure of the General Council.

Some discussion followed upon the resolution, a diversity of views being expressed. Bishop Cheney hoped that it would pass. The burnt child dreaded the fire, and the Reformed Episcopalians would carefully guard their liberties and prevent their Bishops from arbitrary proceedings.

Col. Buckingham thought there was a fundamental question lying under this subject, which deserved serious consideration. He was opposed to there being too much power in the hands of the Bishop, yet he felt that there was danger on the other side.

Mr. Wright thought the Synod could afford to wait before adopting the resolution.

Dr. Fallows thought that this matter was of the greatest importance, and should not be passed over. The Synod ought not to follow the precedent of the Episcopal Church, but should have a Bishop who should be subject to the General Council.

Col. Bennett moved that the further consideration of the question be postponed until the next meeting of the Synod, and the motion was carried.

The Committee to whom was referred the nomination of a Standing Committee, reported the following: The Rev. Dr. Fallows, the Rev. J. D. Nelson, the Rev. Dr. Cooper, Mr. Stephen Martin, Mr. A. M. Wright, Mr. Richard Cole.

Dr. J. W. Hyde moved that when the Council adjourn it adjourn until the first Tuesday in April, at 10 o'clock a. m., in St. Paul's Church, Chicago.

Mr. Davis moved that the place of the next Convention be Christ Church, Peoria.

After some discussion, Mr. Davis withdrew his amendment, and the motion was carried.

The name of Alexander G. Tyng, of Peoria, was suggested as one of the Standing Committee.

A vote of thanks was, on motion, tendered to the temporary Secretary and Chairman for their efficient services. Also a vote of thanks was given to the Vestry and congregation of St. Paul's Church for the use of their edifice, and for their hospitable treatment of the delegates.

THE VOTE ON THE STANDING COMMITTEE

was reported as follows:

The Rev. Dr. Fallows	38
The Rev. J. D. Wilson	36
The Rev. Mr. Cooper	36
The Rev. Mr. McCormick	5
Mr. A. M. Wright	33
Mr. Alexander Tyng	21
Mr. R. Cole	13

All were declared elected except Mr. McCormick.

The Convention then adjourned after the singing of the Doxology, followed by the benediction.

THE POPE.

ADDRESS TO SOME FRENCH VISITORS.

Journal de Florence.

Your presence, my beloved sons, is for me a source of joy and consolation, and recalls to me, at the same time, the

FIRST DAYS OF CHRISTIANITY,

when the only Son of God, clothed with our human nature, came to converse with men and to establish His most holy religion. Throughout all the countries of Judea which He traversed He left the traces of His infinite charity, spread the light of His heavenly doctrine, and multiplied the prodigies of His almighty hand. "*Pertransiit benefaciendo et sanando*" (He went about healing and doing good). The people, amazed to behold the dominion over Nature thus possessed by the One sent by God, exclaimed, "*Propheta magnus surrexit in nobis!*" (A great Prophet has arisen amongst us). And in listening to the doctrines which fell from His lips, under the most attractive and persuasive forms, they felt themselves transported with joy, and they spontaneously followed Him, even in large multitudes, in His pilgrimages, with so much constancy and affection that they forgot to take necessary food and rest. This great popularity was displeasing to the hypocrites of that age, and they made every effort to discredit the Divine Lawgiver in the eyes of the people—they blasphemously affirmed (*bestemmiavano*) that the miracles which He performed were wholly the work of the demon. By means of these calumnies, and of many others, they endeavored to diminish the value of the wonders which He accomplished in order to detach the people from Him. But they produced no effect; so that, perceiving the uselessness of their efforts, they thought of

APPLYING TO THE GOVERNMENT,

and thus, with the aid of force joined to calumny, they succeeded in destroying the Divine Redeemer. Insensate and blind. They did not perceive that they had become the instrument of Providence, who, in His eternal decrees, had already ordained for the redemption of the human race, the consummation of the great sacrifice. And it was so. The Apostles and the Disciples were invested with the power of performing miracles, and, having become preachers of the same doctrine, they enlightened the world and multiplied, in an admirable manner, the number of the Diciples of Jesus Christ. On the other hand, the hour was not very long in arriving in which the deicide city, with its incredulous and perfidious Pharisees, received its exemplary chastisement.

In our own days again, Jesus Christ is persecuted in His ministers and in His most holy religion; and, not content with persecuting the Church, the modern Pharisees, like the ancient ones, wish to see it destroyed. These destructive projects are opposed by the Bishops, the sacred ministers, and the peoples. That is why the sectaries, the unbelievers, and the free-thinkers, recognizing the inutility of their efforts, have appealed to those in power, and have sought their aid, and have, alas! only succeeded too well in obtaining it. This complicity between the authorities and the sectarians has taken place in many countries. But I, who am in Italy, I will speak at the present moment

ABOUT ITALY,

because I see here—I might almost say with my own eyes—the fatal results of this perilous league. After having despoiled the Church and persecuted its ministers, it has endeavored to establish the monopoly of a deplorable kind of instruction which tends to destroy all faith; it has elaborated a law which renders difficult and even impossible the ordination of the clergy; it has despised the rights of the Church even in relation to the sacrament of marriage; it has protected apostates, not only to use them as stepping-stones, but also to render them available for the purpose of corrupting others; and, lastly, it has put every obstacle in the way of the free exercise of true doctrine. These are the monstrous faults which have been produced by the lamentable alliance between the new Pharisees and those in power; and, as the love of gold devours the hearts of all political and religious innovators, the sectarians, not content with the spoils and usurpations which they have already consummated, are now turning their attention towards the administration of benevolence; that is to say, towards those resources which are destined for the relief of indigent children and of the infirm, for the help of the poor, and for the support of young men who are studying arts and sciences. All these resources are considerably diminished and partly destroyed, in order to satisfy the greedy appetites and to silence the grumblings (*latrati*) of those so-called friends of the country who are the true Sadducees of our days. At the same time, the Episcopacy is the standing-point of their attacks. The Bishops are expelled from the habitations which belong to them, deprived of their income, and abandoned to the caprice of the authorities. Here again the thirst for gold is united to the hatred against the Church, and thus is the true character of the revolution exhibited more and more. The hatred of the Church suggests the expulsion of the Bishops, whom the Government pretends not to recognize as such, while the same Government recognizes them and assigns to them their titles when it sees an opportunity for levying fresh taxes upon them.

This gloomy picture, of which I alone sketch the main features, becomes more and more dark when we consider, not only the state of abandonment in which which the Church is left,—*non est qui consoletur eam* (there is none to console her),—but, what is worse still, the violence with which she is attacked by powerful enemies.

Turn your regards upon the various points of the globe, and see the hostility against which the Church is compelled to defend herself. In the North, a powerful Empire, which, by a contradiction of terms, calls itself Orthodox, has endeavored during many years, with a firmness and perseverance unfortunately always sustained, to destroy Catholicism in its vast territory by making use of every means likely to achieve its object. Another Empire recently founded, and which openly declares itself Protestant, seeks to annihilate the Catholic religion, not only within its own bosom, but even throughout all the surface of the world; and, to attain this end, it employs every means, choosing by preference the most violently destructive, the most severe, and the most unjust, that can be suggested by insensate fanaticism. In a Republic, that of the Cantons, there exists a Government which perfidiously imitates the German persecution.

If the sadness of this heartrending spectacle induces you to turn your glances in another direction, let us seek a subject of consolation beyond the ocean, and we shall see—what shall we see there? New subjects of

GRIEF AND MOURNING.

There, where Spain and Portugal planted the standard of Jesus Christ, we see holy Bishops and ministers groaning in prisons, victims immolated to Masonic fury, which excludes every Catholic influence. We shall see some of the Republics making a display of their strength to exile the Bishops, to drive out the religious, and to tear from their peaceful asylums the spouses of Christ, in order to take possession of the sacred patrimony of the Church. If, in the midst of these States, so given up to frenzy, there should miraculously be under the Equator a Republic distinguished by the justice of its Government and by the invincible faith of its President, who showed himself more and more devoted to the Church, and full of affection for the Holy See, seeking to maintain in the midst of the Republic, the spirit of piety and religion, there, behold! impiety is enraged, and regards as an insult to the pretended modern civilization the existence of a Government which, while seeking the material prosperity of its people, endeavored at the same time to assure its moral and spiritual welfare, persuaded that that is the true riches which affects not only this present life, which passes away, but also that future life which shall endure eternally. Thus it was that the impious ones held a deadly assembly in a neighboring Republic, and decreed the death of the eminent President, who fell by the dagger of an assassin, the victim of his faith and his Christian charity towards his country.

The Mussulman, also, who had during some years made a parade of toleration, having become free himself, has also declared himself the protector of the neo-schismatics, and has renewed the acts of

ANCIENT ANTI-CHRISTIAN FEROCITY.

At the aspect of so much evil it would seem that human weakness must give way and sink beneath the weight of so many disasters. Not so. In the first days of Christianity impiety beheld its efforts crowned with success, but the diffusion of the faith and the chastisement of the impious consoled the hearts of the true believers, who were conspicuous for their glorious actions, and for the heroism of their patience. The barbarity of tyrants produced martyrs, who are counted by millions in heaven, and whom we venerate upon earth. It was by noble actions and by patience that the Church was able to enjoy the fruits of peace, and it is by the same means that she will again, in our day, attain the same results. Yes, beloved sons, let us put all our confidence in God, who will give us the strength necessary to accomplish the works of His glory. *Omnia possum in eo qui me confortat* (I can do all things in Him that strengthens me). Let us, then, put our hand to the work, and let us use all our efforts to protect youth from the fatal influence of scandals, to dissipate excessive fears from the weak and from men who cherish illusions, the vain hopes of any amicable compromise. Speak, so that the Church may become free in the choice of ministers, and that those obstacles may be dispersed which keep back young Levites from the entrance to the sanctuary. Speak, so that this same Church may freely exercise the right of instruction which she possesses so legitimately, since it was Jesus Christ Himself who invested her with it. Speak, so that a check may be placed upon

THE LICENSE OF THE PRESS,

which has become everywhere a school of immorality and corruption. Speak, so that reparation may be made to violated laws, and that they may again be freely exercised. All this must be done with perseverance, with opportunity, and with importunity, until, with the help of Divine succor, the liberty of the Church shall be obtained.

You have before your eyes an example to imitate in Daniel O'Connell, whose honored memory was last month solemnly celebrated by Ireland. He never ceased to excite among the people that spirit of petition, and his perseverance was crowned by the desired triumph, which almost restored liberty to his country. By faithfully following the steps of the pastors of the Church, by a generous constancy, and, above all, by prayers raised to God, and by the invocation of the Blessed Virgin and the saints, we shall obtain at last that God will arise and will console us in according our demands.

I conclude as I commenced: I rejoice with you who, having come, all united together, to Rome, give an example of that concord which is so necessary under present circumstances, and which dismays our common enemies. What you do I wish that all would do. I wish that all would pray in union, would seek in union, and would never be deterred by difficulties; for the greater they are, the greater should be our confidence in God. In your character of defenders of the most just of all causes, the Lord will always regard you, I trust, with a paternal eye. God has protected in France the first efforts of concord, thanks to which the liberty of instruction has been obtained, and it is gratifying to think that the effects of this triumph will be to draw closer together, by uniformity of doctrine, the links which unite to the Holy See

THAT ILLUSTRIOUS AND CATHOLIC NATION.

O Lord! deign to hear the prayers which are addressed to You, and which will continue to be addressed to You, and by all those pious souls who desire to see restored to its full liberty that Church which You have founded and have redeemed with Your most precious blood, give to her ministers the strength, the courage, and the constancy which are necessary to them. Preserve especially among the people that spirit with which You have inspired them,—a spirit of union amongst themselves, and of submission to the Church. Behold at this moment a portion of the chosen people who form a brilliant crown around Your unworthy Vicar. Bless this people, O God, and keep far away from Your Church the darkness of unbelief which attacks it on the one side, and the doctrines of those blind conciliators who, on the other hand, seek to impose themselves upon her. Bless, O my God! bless France; that generous nation; her Bishops, her Ministers, her Government. Bless Italy also, and succor her in the midst of the many calamities which she is suffering. Bless the immense human family, which sighs for peace in the presence of those great preparations for war which are being made on all sides, and amidst the universal uncertainty as to future events. It is from You, O God! alone that we look for consolation. You are the true physician, and it is from You alone that we hope for health of body and soul which shall the better dispose us to unite ourselves to You. Be our light and show to us the road which we should follow; that road which leads to Heaven, where we shall find You our recompense. *Benedictio Dei, etc.*

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY.

THE AMERICAN PRELATE IN ROME.

When Pius IX. declared himself a prisoner, the Cardinals also, if not following exactly the same course, all, with the exception of Cardinal Grasselini, remained for a long time in retirement. It was very seldom a pair of red stockings were to be seen; but, within the last two years, many have returned to their old custom of taking their afternoon walk, followed by carriages, along one of the quieter roads outside the walls; and on Saturday last we had the example of a Prince of the Church, and that no less a personage than Cardinal Franchi, Prefect of the Propaganda Fide, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Chattard, the Rector of the American College, and other ecclesiastics, waiting at the public railway-station to receive the Cardinal of New York on his arrival from the United States. Nothing happened to them; they were not insulted; and the Italian drove the American Cardinal to his residence in the Via dell' Umilta as quietly as he might have done ten years ago.

Cardinal McCloskey is living at the American College, situated in the Via dell' Umilta, at the foot of the rise leading to the Quirinal. It is only within the last sixteen years that the Catholics of the United States have had a college in Rome. They are indebted for it to the munificence of Pius IX. In the year 1854, the Archbishops of New York, Baltimore, and New Orleans, together with the Bishop of Pittsburg, had an audience of the Pope, and petitioned him to establish a College in Rome for the education of young ecclesiastics of United States birth or naturalization. His Holiness listened approvingly to their prayer, and, the property where the College is established being available, he purchased it at the expense of 80,000 scudi,—about 400,000 francs,—had it put in order, and conferred it upon the United States Episcopate. The place was furnished and endowed with money raised in the United States; and on the 7th of December, 1859, the opening ceremony was performed,—Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of the Propaganda Fide, presiding on the occasion, and Mr. Stockton, the United States Minister, and other distinguished Americans, being present. For the election of the first Rector, three names were sent in to the Congregation of the Propaganda, and that of the Rev. William McCloskey—who, I believe, is not related to the Cardinal—was chosen. Until his arrival in Rome, the Rev. Dr. Smith, of the Propaganda, acted as Pro-Rector. Dr. Smith is so widely known that it may not be uninteresting if I mention that, in addition to his Professorship in the Propaganda and his office in the Congregation of the Index, he has recently been made Consultor of the Holy Office. Early in 1868 the Rector was preconized Bishop of Louisville, receiving consecration from the hands of Cardinal Reisach on the 24th of May, and was succeeded by the present Rector, the Rev. Dr. Chattard, who then filled the office of Vice-Rector. Although the College has been so recently established, it has already turned out some distinguished men,—Dr. Corrigan, Bishop of Newark, in New Jersey, and the Rev. Charles O'Conner, Rector of the Seminary at Philadelphia, having completed their studies within its walls.

Although in the busiest portion of the city, the College is, like many other ecclesiastical establishments situated in crowded parts of Rome, a quiet, secluded spot when once you have passed the portal. An entrance-hall—a *vestibulum*, in fact—leads into a charming *atrium*, surrounded by its portico, and having in the centre a fountain into which four jets play from the outside. From the middle of the basin rises a column, with water-plants at its base, and bearing a statue of the Immaculate Conception. In the area on each side of the fountain is a large lemon tree, a number of plants being arranged along the farther side. Above the portico on three sides rise the buildings of the College; and over the fourth extends a *percola*—that is to say, a vine so trained as to spread over a flat trelliswork raised about 10 feet above the floor, forming a complete roof of vine-branches, from which the bunches of grapes hang above one's head. The place was originally built in the year 1603, at the expense of Donna Francesca Baglioni Orsini, for the Salesian nuns of the Dominican Order, to which she herself belonged. It afterwards passed into the possession of the nuns of the Visitation, who left it in 1849, having bought the Villa Mello, on the Palatine. It was from that time used as a caserne for French soldiers, until it was purchased for its present purpose by Pius IX. The little church belonging to it, and called Santa Maria dell' Umilta, is a perfect gem for the beauty of its proportions and the unity and splendor of its decoration. It is certainly one of the most charming examples of the seventeenth century architecture, and is one of the many unknown places well worth seeing in Rome. The walls are paneled throughout with the same material, and what appears to me to be Sicilian jasper. Over the high altar and between the columns of *giallo antico* is a charming Madonna of small size, painted by Allegrini. It is in a square frame of bronze, supported by three gilt bronze cherubs, the whole on a large oval background of that kind of rock-amethyst which many think is the famous murrhine-stone of Pliny. The organ is almost entirely hidden from view by a most remarkable rococo open screen, most elaborately carved and gilt.

The Cardinal, as a matter of course, occupies the chief rooms in the College, and, as is customary on such occasions, they have been adorned in accordance with the distinguished character of the guest, and the corridor leading to his apartment draped in the usual manner with rich silk hangings. He receives those who are admitted to his presence in a handsome re-

reption-room, on the walls of which hang full-length portraits of Pius IX.; of Cardinal Bedini, who carried out the Pope's instructions regarding the preparation of the building; of Dr. Kenrick, Archbishop of Baltimore; and of Cardinal Barnabo, who presided at the opening. On one side there is an admirable bust of the Pope, by a rising American sculptor, Martin Milmore.

On the day after his arrival, the Cardinal visited his Eminence Cardinal Franchi, in return for the compliment he had paid him in being at the station to receive him. On Wednesday evening he was received by the Pope in private audience, when His Holiness, with many cordial expressions of regard, conferred with him respecting the progress of Catholicism in the United States. After the audience, the Cardinal, according to custom, proceeded to pay his compliments to the Cardinal Secretary of State.

Shortly after Cardinal McCloskey's creation, a subscription was set on foot in New York, Baltimore, Boston, San Francisco, and other cities in the United States, to present his Eminence with a *cappa magna*—that is, a full suit of Cardinal's robes—and a jeweled mitre. These were prepared here in Rome, and were presented to him yesterday in the presence of the Rector and students of the American College and those American Catholics at present in Rome. In reply to the deputation, his Eminence expressed the gratification he felt in receiving the gift. It was one more to add to the many testimonials of regard he had received, from the Catholics not only of New York, but of other places. He was thankful for this mark of kind feeling from Catholics of different parts of the country. He should always prize it, not only as something personal, but also as a testimonial of the respect which was had for the honor conferred upon the Church of the United States by the Holy Father, who, in honoring him by making him a member of his Senate, had wished to show his appreciation of the Catholics of America. This elevation had made him realize yet more the bond that links the Church of his country with the Holy See, had drawn him still more closely to Rome, and made him feel the necessity of more active co-operation in the work of the Church. For his success in this respect, as he had nothing but his weakness, he relied upon the grace of God, which he knew they would pray for. He should always greatly cherish this gift, and remember the generous donors in America, to whom he wished the Rector to return his warmest thanks.

SEYMOUR AND COXE.

THE DEAN'S REPLY TO THE BISHOP'S STATEMENT.

New York Tribune, Sept. 27.

The Rev. Dr. Seymour, Dean of the General Theological Seminary (Protestant Episcopal), has written a reply to Bishop Coxe's attack upon him. The Dean complains that he has been the victim the past year of "repeated acts of injustice and outrage" at the hands of the Bishop, who is in "a craze now, as he has been before." He then goes on to say that Bishop Coxe, "From rough notes, or from recollection, merely, of a desultory conversation which took place more than a year before, framed what he considered to be very serious charges against a Presbyter of the Church—charges which he knew would be regarded, amid the excitement which then prevailed, as very damaging to him in a momentous crisis of his life."

Dr. Seymour then gives an account of Father Grafton's visit to the Seminary, in relation to which the charges against him were made. Mr. Grafton visited the Seminary Dec. 10, and remained there two nights. Prior to his coming, one of the students asked permission of the Dean to entertain him. Dec. 12, Mr. Grafton called upon Dr. Seymour before leaving, and this was the first the latter knew of his presence in the city; and it was not until the next week, Dr. Seymour asserts, that he was told that Mr. Grafton "had met a number of students informally, and given them an account of Cowley and his work."

The following spring Bishop Coxe made an official visitation to the Seminary. It was not until after the General Convention last fall, Dr. Seymour says, that he received further information concerning M. Grafton's visit; he then "heard for the first time an outline of his discourse, from notes which one of the students who was present had made at the time."

"Some portion," the Dean continues, "of the additional information thus gained, I naturally and properly embodied in my affidavit which was prepared and sworn to on the 6th day of November, 1874. The differences between my answers to the Deputies and my affidavit will be found to be simply in the way of additional information which I had gained from others, and the additions thus made will be found, on examination, in no respect to conflict with the previous statements. As regards what I adduce as my own personal knowledge, there is not the slightest discrepancy from first to last."

Dr. Seymour, in the concluding portion of his letter, explains his answers to the House of Deputies and to a question, while the General Convention was considering his case, whether Father Grafton, a priest of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, had, with the knowledge and consent of the Dean, been permitted to lecture to the students of the Seminary.

ROSH HASHONO.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.

According to Jewish tradition the world has now been revolving around its axis exactly 5,635 years, and this evening with the setting of the sun will enter upon the 5,636th year. The 1st day of the month of Tishri, or Rosh Hashono, as the Jews call their New Year, is commenced by them with solemn thoughts, and the ceremonies and religious exercises at the synagogues during the first two days are of a very imposing nature, and no work of any kind is permitted to be done. But besides, the first ten days are set apart as days of repentance, one for each commandment, to investigate whether any of them have been violated during the past year, and, if so, to repent. The tenth day is called the Day of Atonement (Yom Kepur), the holiest of all the Jewish holidays. On this day the orthodox Jew partakes of neither food nor water, and withdraws entirely from worldly cares, devoting himself wholly to prayer and religious exercises. Even those who for a whole year neglect the duties of their religion, close their places of business on this day, and attend religious worship at the synagogues. Four days after this, on the 14th day of the month of Tishri, the Feast of Tabernacles (Succoth) begins. On this day the Jews are commanded to live in tabernacles, the ceilings of which are hung with choice specimens of the country's produce. This is a feast of joy, and lasts eight days, the first and the last two being full holidays. It had its origin in the fact that after having repented and made peace with God and man, there was much cause for joy. At the same time it commemorates the successful harvesting of the season's crop, hence the display of fruits and other produce in the tabernacles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORDAINING A PRESBYTER.

Yesterday evening there were public services at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, at which the Rev. Albert Walkley was ordained a presbyter. The exercises were conducted by Bishop Cheney, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Fallows, of St. Paul's Church; the Rev. T. D. Wilson, of Christ Church, Peoria; the Rev. Mr. Davis, of St. John's Church, Chillicothe; and the Rev. M. T. McCormick, of Englewood. The Rev. Mr. Wilson made the opening prayer, and the Rev. Mr. Davis read the lessons. The Rev. Dr. Fallows then preached the ordination sermon, taking for his text:

A workman that needeth not to be ashamed. *II. Timothy, xi., 15.*

The sermon was elegant and full of instructive advice to the young man who was about to be anointed for the ministry. At its close, the candidate was qestioned according to the prescribed formula, and was then declared to be a minister of the Reformed Episcopal Church. The exercises closed with singing and prayer.

ILLINOIS METHODISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 28.—Members of the Illinois Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, have been pouring into the city since yesterday morning, and now a majority of them have arrived. They number, including the lay delegates, about 500. Bishop Ames, who is to preside at the Conference, arrived to-night, and is the guest of Gov. Beveridge. The Conference opens to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, with sacramental services. Bishop Ames will preside over the morning sittings, which will be devoted to routine or minute business. During the afternoons and evenings, the Bishop and his Cabinet, consisting of the Presiding Elders, will be in conference arranging the ministerial appointments for the ensuing year. While the Bishop and Cabinet are thus employed, preaching, anniversary meetings of the various benevolent societies, etc., will be in progress at the church.

On Friday next the lay delegates meet in the Second Methodist Church to elect two lay delegates to the next General Conference, which assembles in St. Louis during the month of May next.

THE FOND DU LAC DIOCESE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 28.—The following letter from the Rev. J. H. Hobart Brown, S. T. D., Bishop-elect of this Diocese, has just been received by the Committee appointed to confer with him in regard to his election:

ST. JOHN'S RECTORY, COHOES, Sept. 23.—MY DEAR BRETHREN: I feel profoundly the earnestness and solemnity of your letter of the 13th inst., informing me of my election as Bishop of Fond du Lac. When the Church by her constituted authorities shall have made known her mind in the matter, I will be better able than I am now to determine my personal duty to your Diocese. Meanwhile, may God have you all in His holy keeping. Lovingly your brother and servant in the Church, J. H. HOBART BROWN.

To the Rev. WILLIAM E. RIGHT, Chairman, the Rev. MARTIN V. AVERILL, the Rev. F. R. HAFF, Mr. JAMES LARKTON, and Mr. EDWARD P. BROCKWAY, Committee of the Council of the Diocese of Fond du Lac.

PARALYSIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 28.—Ex-Secretary of State Anthon was stricken with paralysis to-day One-half of his body is helpless. He will recover, but will be permanently injured.

FOREIGN.

The Porte Protests Against Violations of Neutrality by Servia.

Resignation of Twenty-Nine Members of the Servian Legislature.

Insurrection Rapidly Spreading in Herzegovina.

The German Finance System to Be Placed on a Gold Basis.

Hints from the English War Office to the Stubborn Celestials.

French Proposal to Build a Centennial Monument on Long Island.

Serious Dissensions Among the Carlist Leaders.

TURKEY.

INSURGENTS BECOMING PLENTIER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The London *Times* to-day has a special telegram from Ragusa, in which it is said the general position of affairs in the insurrectionary districts is unchanged. Turkish communication is only maintained by a strong column of troops. The insurgents are increasing numerically, but lack supplies.

SERVIAN FINANCES.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A special from Vienna says Servia is in a pitiable condition. The next semi-annual taxes are to be collected a month earlier than usual because the State coffers are empty. Great uneasiness prevails among the militia because they are prevented two days weekly from tilling in the fields. In some districts there have been tumults and rebellions. The demand of the Servian merchants for respite for their bills causes bitterness here. The creditors, being principally Austrian compatriots, demand intervention of the Government. Epidemics have appeared among the Turkish and insurgent camps. Servia, replying to Turkey's complaint about Servians invading Bosnia, declares her inability to restrain her people any more than Austria, which has not prevented at least 1,000 Croats from joining the Herzegovinians.

SERVIA'S DEMANDS.

BELGRADE, Sept. 28.—The address in answer to Prince Milan's speech, proposed by the minority of the Skuptschina, has not been published. It is ascertained, however, that it demanded the immediate declaration of war with Turkey, reform of bureaucratic abuses, a wholesale dismissal of officials, and absolute liberty of the press.

HERZEGOVINA.

RAGUSA, Sept. 28.—The Towns of Debrcssels, Krusbhawaz, Tcchoplina, Struke, and Ljubuschka, in Herzegovina, near the Dalmatian frontier, have joined the insurrection. The Turks have retired in the direction of Stolatse.

THE CONFLICT INEVITABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 29—5:30 a. m.—A special from Vienna says the Porte has addressed a circular to the foreign powers stating that a conflict is inevitable if Montenegro and Servia continue their perpetual violations of neutrality.

The circular of the Porte declares that the present state of things renders it necessary to keep 100,000 men under arms between Mostar and Widdin to watch trespassers, and Turkey is unable to continue this for an indefinite time.

FRONTIER CAMPS.

LONDON, Sept. 29—6 a. m.—Turkey intends to establish four frontier camps at Nisch, Negotin, Sevornik, and the mouth of the river Drin.

SERVIAN LEGISLATORS RESIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 29—6 a. m.—A special in the *Morning Standard* announces that twenty-nine members of the Skuptschina of Servia have resigned their seats.

TURKISH TROOPS.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The total of the Turkish reinforcements sent to Herzegovina since the beginning of the rebellion amounts to 9,000, the total of those sent to Bosnia being estimated at 7,000. Fresh reinforcements are expected, the 18,000 troops in Herzegovina being hardly sufficient for the guerrilla war threatening to set in.

KARAGEORGIEVITCH.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—Karageorgievitch, the Pretender to the Servian throne, is stated to have joined the Herzegovinian insurgents. Should this news be confirmed, it is likely to influence the policy of Prince Milan, the chief of the rival family Obrenovitch. Already we hear that 25,000 Servian militia are being mobilized.

PROBABLE GUERRILLA WARFARE.

The recent successes of the insurgents render it probable that they will contrive to prolong hostilities for another month, when, winter setting in, the Dinaric Alps will possibly enable them to keep up guerrilla warfare till spring. In such a case it will be difficult to restrain the Servian people, however disinclined the Servian Government may be to go to war, except with the countenance of one or several Powers. It is with an eye to these contingencies that the Austrian Government have just issued orders regulating the supply of horses in the event of a mobilization. One of these orders refers to Dalmatia, the other to the other provinces of the Empire.

PRINCE MILAN'S SPEECH.

The text of the passage in the opening speech of Prince Milan relating to the affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina is as follows:

Our nation is disturbed in its development by the events going on at the frontier. A portion of the frontier population, leaving house and home, must watch, arms in hand, to the security of the Fatherland east and west. The events in Bosnia and in the Herzegovina have placed us in a difficult position. Without hope in an amelioration of their condition, that people took up arms to get rid of misrule. The Government of the Sultan crowds troops on our frontier; this complicates the situation. The nation asks us to protect it. The Bosnian people tries to escape from sword and fire by taking refuge with us, and this makes our position still more difficult. It may be hoped, however, that the wisdom of the Sultan and of the Great Powers will find a mode to tranquillize and satisfy those countries. I shall, as far as my power goes, so act that peace may be given back to these provinces.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

London Times.

After war comes diplomacy. Now that the rebellion in Turkey is dying out, the Russian Government will attempt, we understand, to arrange a conference representing the powers which signed the treaty of 1866. The chief object of that compact was to guarantee "the independence and the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire," and Russian statesmen are too wary to propose any breach of such an agreement at the present time. But the very fact that the Great Powers consented to protect Turkey gives them a right to apply more stringent measures than advice to her Government. The Powers may interfere with the better grace now that the rest of the insurrection can be little else than a series of insignificant skirmishes. We hear of some small triumphs won by the rebels, and a telegram from Constantinople states that the Turks have been defeated in some severe fighting; but, even if these successes should turn out to be anything else than creations of fancy, they cannot, we fear, prevent the troops of the Porte from putting down the undrilled and half-armed peasants. The Porte may soon be able officially to inform the other European Governments that it has restored peace. Meanwhile Server Pasha will inquire how the rebellion broke out, what are the specific complaints of the Rayahs, which of the Turkish officials have been at fault, and what must be done to keep the pacified provinces free from the agitators who sow discontent against the commander of the faithful in the ear of a credulous peasantry. The commissioner will then make his report to the Sultan, who will forthwith punish a few officials, banish some adventurers, and give some vague but impressive promises of reform in a proclamation filled with the unction which makes the addresses of the Porte not unlike those of the Vatican. The Ottoman Ministers may then expect diplomacy to say that it is profoundly satisfied, and they may ask what more the Rayahs can want.

GERMANY.

MONETARY TRANSFORMATION.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The *Daily News*, in its financial article, says: The condition of the German money market has become most peculiar. Accounts from Berlin speak of the extraordinary tightness of money there. The minimum in the discount market has advanced to 5 per cent, or quite up to the bank rate of discount, and the withdrawal of bullion from the Bank of Prussia has been on such a scale as to raise the expectation that the bank rate of discount is to be advanced. Germany is carrying through a great transformation in her money system, and this tightness is the price paid. In addition to substituting a uniform gold standard for the varying silver standards which formerly existed, an alteration which will come into operation on New Year's day next, and a uniform system of token money, the Government has simultaneously altered the whole of the currency and banking legislation. It is the foregoing changes the pinch of which is now felt.

THE EMPEROR ON THE CHURCH-AND-STATE QUESTION.

BRESLAU, Sept. 12.—Before leaving this town the Emperor William caused a number of gentlemen to be presented to him who two years ago quitted the Silesian Order of the Knights of Malta, the ground of their so doing being their declaration in favor of the ecclesiastical policy of the German Government in opposition to the other Knights of the Order. In receiving them His Majesty said: "I am very pleased to see you. You have remained faithful to me and I have not forgotten it. You know as well as I that it was never my intention to attack your religion, but only to procure respect for the laws of the State."

FIRE AT PADERBORN.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—A fire broke out on Sunday afternoon at Paderborn, in a quarter of the town inhabited by peasants and artisans. It was got under control by 10 at night, but yesterday the ruins were still burning. Twenty-six houses, with barns and other buildings making up 107, have been destroyed, and 300 families are homeless. Ultramontane papers will probably regard this calamity as a visitation for the deposition and banishment by the Prussian Government of the Bishop of Paderborn, who, it will be remembered, lately absconded from the place fixed for his internment, and is now enjoying himself at a Dutch watering-place.

SPAIN.

CARLISTS AT LOGGERHEADS.

MADRID, Sept. 28.—It is reported that dissensions have occurred among the Carlist leaders, Dorregaray, Mendica, and Pernla, which Don Carlos himself is unable to reconcile.

The Carlist leader Gamande has been defeated at Castello, in Catalonia.

DORREGARAY SICK.

MADRID, Sept. 28.—Gen. Dorregaray is ill. He has quitted Estella and gone to the baths of Lorio, on the Bay of Biscay.

The report is confirmed that Don Carlos has dismissed Gen. Saballs from his command, to which Gen. Costelles has succeeded.

ALPHONSIST OPERATIONS.

The Alphonsists continue to push operations in the neighborhood of Oyarzun and Hernani.

A further contingent of 2,000 soldiers will embark for Cuba on the 1st and 2d prox.

THE MEXICAN MINISTER.

The King to-day received the Mexican Minister, who presented with his credentials President Lerdo's recognition of Alphonso as King of Spain, and congratulations on his accession.

CARLIST DESERTIONS.

Accounts of Carlist desertions continue to be received. Several bands have voluntarily dissolved in Catalonia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DIRECT CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The authorities of the direct United States cable announce that it is interrupted in shallow water. A repairing ship goes out immediately.

PRECAUTIONARY.

The *Echo* this morning says: "We are informed that the Government has ordered a considerable augmentation of the artillery at Singapore and Hong Kong."

FLOODS.

A destructive flood occurred yesterday during the gale in the Valley of the Lee, Ireland. The river rose several feet and inundated a portion of the City of Cork and the country for miles about, occasioning immense damage to property. Similar accounts have been received from other parts of Ireland and from Scotland.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL TOWER.

The Rev. Newman Hall, in the presence of a select company to-day, laid the crowning stone of the Lincoln memorial tower, adjoining the new Surrey Chapel. The tower is designed as a memorial for the abolition of slavery and bond of brotherhood between England and America.

THE NEWMARKET RACES.

At Newmarket to-day, the Great Eastern Railway handicap race was won by Coeraleus; Slumber second; Cataclysm third.

FOUNDRY BURNED.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Victoria Foundry at Leeds was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss estimated at $200,000, and 1,500 persons thrown out of employment.

NAVAL FORCE IN CHINESE WATERS.

A telegram from Shanghai states that Vice-Admiral A. P. Ryder, commanding the British fleet on the China station, is at Chee Foo with four men-of-war.

FRANCE.

A CENTENNIAL SCHEME.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—A committee has been formed in this city entitled "The Franco-American Union, with the Hon. E. B. Washburne, the American Minister, the Marquis of Noailles, and M. Bartholdi as honorary Presidents. The object is to erect a monument on an island in Long Island Sound, during the centenary, to commemorate the 100th year of American independence. A public subscription has already been opened to raise the necessary funds. Several deputies to the Assembly have joined the Committee, including Oscar De Lafayette, Seine et Marne; Edward Laboulaye, Seine; F. Waddington, Aisne; Tholowski, Seine, and the Count De Tocqueville, Manche. Edward Laboulaye is Chairman of the Committee.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—M. Laboulaye has sent to the journals an appeal in regard to the statue proposed to be erected on Long Island Sound. He shows how important are the relations of France and the United States, and urges Frenchmen to prove that the country of Lafayette has not forgotten her traditions. The monument is to be a colossal statue of Liberty, represented as enlightening the world.

VICTOR HUGO ON PEACE.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Victor Hugo, replying to an invitation to the Congress of the League of Peace and Liberty, writes:

The Peace Congress is kind enough to remember and to appeal to me. I am deeply touched by it. I can only repeat to my fellow-citizens of Europe what I have already said to them several times since 1871, the year so fatal for the whole universe. My hopes are not shaken, but they are postponed. There are now two movements in civilization, the one working against the other—the effort of France and the effort of Germany. What France wants to make is Europe. To make Germany is to construct the Empire—that is to say, night. To make Europe is to give birth to Democracy—that is to say, light. Between the two worlds—one gloomy, the other radiant—one false, the other true—the choice of the future, be assured, is made. The future will give the casting vote to Germany and France. It will give to the one its share of the Danube, to the other its share of the Rhine, and it will give to both that splendid gift, Europe—that is, the great Federal Republic of the Continent. Kings band together to fight, and conclude treaties of peace which lead to *casus belli*. Hence these monstrous unions of Monarchical forces against every social progress, against the French Revolution, against the liberty of peoples. Hence Wellington and Blucher, Pitt and Coburg; hence that crime called the Holy Alliance. To speak of an alliance of Kings is to speak of an alliance of vultures. This fratricidal fraternity will come to an end, and to the Europe of coalition Kings will succeed the Europe of united peoples. To-day? No. To-morrow? Yes. Let us, then, have faith and await the future. No peace till then. I say it with pain, but with assurance. Dismembered France is a human calamity. France does not belong to France, but to the world. For human growth to be normal, France must be entire. A Province lacking to France is a force lacking to progress, an organ lacking to the human race. This is why France can give up nothing of France. Its mutilation mutilates civilization. Moreover, there are fractures everywhere. At this moment you are hearing one cry out, "Herzegovina!" Alas, no sleep is possible with wounds like these—Poland, Crete, Metz, and Strasburg; after affronts like these—the German Empire re-established in the full blaze of the nineteenth century, Paris violated by Berlin, the city of Frederick II. insulting the city of Voltaire, the sanctity of force and the equity of violence proclaimed, progress buffeted on the cheek of France. Peace cannot be erected upon this. To pacify, it is necessary to appease; to appease, it is necessary to satisfy. Fraternity is not an affair of the surface. Peace is not a superposition. Peace is a result. One no more decrees peace than one decrees the dawn. When the human conscience feels itself in equilibrium with social reality; when the splitting up of people has given way to the unity of continents; when the trespass called conquest and the usurpation called royalty have disappeared; when neither an individual nor a nationality is bitten into by a neighbor; when the poor comprehend the necessity of labor, and when the rich comprehend the majesty of it; when the material part of man is subordinated to the intellectual part; when the appetite allows itself to be bridled by reason; when to the old law *prendre* succeeds to the new law *comprendre*; when fraternity between minds is based on the harmony between the sexes; when the father is respected by the child, and the child respected by the father; when there is no other authority than the authors; when no man can say to another, "Thou art my cattle;" when the shepherd gives place to the doctor, and the sheepfold (to say sheepfold is to say shambles) to the school; when there is identity between political honesty and social honesty; when a Bonapartist is no more possible above than a Troppman below; when the priest feels himself a judge, and the judge a priest—that is to say, when religion is upright and justice true, when frontiers are effaced between nation and nation, and are set up between good and evil, when every man makes a kind of internal Fatherland of his own probity, then just as day appears peace appears—day by the rising of the sun, peace by the rising of right. Such is the future. I hail it.

GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi, unable, like Victor Hugo, to attend the Congress of the International League of Peace and Liberty now sitting at Geneva, writes thus:

Your kind invitation has touched me to the bottom of my heart, and I am very sorry not to be able to reply that I shall go and clasp your brotherly hands and see again the good and sympathetic population of Geneva, whom I love so much. Being unable in person to have the honor of taking part in your humanitarian Congress, I beg you to remember me to all our brothers by conviction, and particularly to direct the eyes of all the apostles of liberty who, like you, are standing in the breach, to our Eastern brethren, who are now struggling like heroes against the most abominable of tyrannies.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

M. Lemonnier, addressing the Congress on the problem of European peace, combated Victor Hugo's view, which remits peace to an undetermined future. He suggested that Germany, instead of restoring Alsace-Lorraine to France, should grant it independence, whether with a right to rejoin France, if it chose, does not appear.

ITALY.

M'CLOSKEY CONGRATULATED.

ROME, Sept. 28.—Cardinal McCloskey has received a letter from Cardinal Cullen announcing that the entire Irish Episcopate, assembled at Maynooth, has adopted a resolution congratulating him on his elevation to the Sacred College.

MORE CARDINALS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A telegram from Rome says that at the consistory announced for Dec. 8, two more Cardinals will be preconcised, and the Pope will explain to the Cardinals the condition of the Church in Brazil and Turkey.

MICHAEL ANGELO.

FLORENCE, Sept. 12.—The Michael-Angelo fourth centenary was inaugurated to-day by a procession, with flags of guilds, trade unions, deputations of all Italian academies and municipalities. A vast multitude of people assembled and the animation of the city was very great, notwithstanding the excessive heat, and consequent absence in the country of many citizens and strangers. The inauguration in Piazzle Michel-Angelo, Viale Dei Colli, San Miniato, was very lively and picturesque. The weather was splendid.

FLORENCE, Sept. 13.—A visit was paid yesterday to the tomb of Michael Angelo, upon which occasion Dr. Flœrke, of Saxe-Weimar, placed a crown of silver on the monument and made a speech, in which he said that all Germans united with the Italian nation in honoring Micheal Angelo. Subsequently Herr Lutzow, in the name of the German Institute of Art and Science, delivered an address expressing wishes for peace and brotherhood between the German and Italian nations. An exhibition of Michael Angelo's chefs d'œuvre was opened to-day, and the display excited the greatest admiration.

CARLO BOTTA.

FLORENCE, Sept. 11.—The remains of Carlo Botta were removed to Santa Croce to-day with great ceremony. The son of the historian, many public men from all parts of Italy and abroad, a number of military men, and a large multitude of spectators, were present at the ceremony.

[The remains of Botta, the Italian historian of the American Revolution, have recently been removed from Paris, where he died in 1837, to Florence, his native place. Botta was a Republican by nature and a scholar by training. His history of our Revolution, which appeared in 1809, was the first narrative of that wonderful story by a disinterested spectator, and, from its literary merit, also attained a wide reading over Europe. He wrote much in Italian history, and pleaded much for a free and united Italy.]

TUNIS.

FOREST FIRES.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Advices received here announce that extensive fires were prevailing in the Regency of Tunis, bordering on the Province of Lavalle. The flames had spread across the frontier of the French territory. Latest accounts say the fire was devastating the forests of Banisalah and that the village of Dunivier was threatened.

INDIA.

THE DROWNING OF 200 PILGRIMS.

MADURA, Aug. 8.—Intelligance has been received at this station of a frightful catastrophe which befell a party of pilgrims to the Mahalingam shrine, on the Tinnevelly frontier, on the evening of Sunday last. If we are to believe the reports of returned pilgrims, more than 200 persons were drowned under circumstances of the most heartrending character. Thirty-three of the Madura pilgrims have been either carried away by the mountain torrents or are missing; and it is frightful to think how many more, from Tinnevelly or other parts, may have shared the same fate. The shrine in question stands on the summit of one of the Saduragiri hills (literally four hills) which form a portion of the Saptoor estate, though included in the Tinnevelly district. The direction from Madura is south-southwest, and the distance nearly 50 miles. What particular manifestation of Siva this shrine was built to commemorate I cannot at present tell, nor is it known where the first devotee from whom the present one traces an unbroken line of succession established himself; but, however that might have been, thousands of people from all parts of the country flock thither in this part of the year to get cured of fancied or real evils, and, if possible, to lay by a store of blessings for themselves and their children. From the base of the hill a long circuitous path leads up to the shrine, for a distance of ten miles or so, along fearful chasms, and deep, meandering mountain torrents, and through meshes of cane-brake or other underwood. The pilgrims arrived at the shrine used to pass a night or so in the jungle without anything like a roof over their heads. The dry bed of the mountain torrent that skirts the shrine used to be their quarters; and there they cooked and ate their meals, sung and danced, and otherwise made themselves comfortable. On the evening of Sunday last there was the same spectacle as used to be in former years—thousands of men, women, and children were talking, or eating, or dancing in the sandy bed; hundreds of sheep and fowls, brought up to be sacrificed, stood in mournful groups, each waiting its turn; some pilgrims, more religious than the rest, were rolling in front of the shrine or performing other equally curious evolutions—in fact, everything went on without a hitch. At 5 p. m. there was a tremendous shower of rain; ten minutes later, the hitherto dry bed was full, and the water rushed down headlong, carrying those who could not force their way through the crowd, and the general confusion was rendered still more dreadful by the darkness. Many dead bodies, intercepted by roots and bushes, were picked up in the bed; a good many were seen floating on towards the Waptrap tank; some were found jammed between stones, and only a very few of the ill-starred lot saved themselves by catching hold of some friendly bough.

RUSSIA.

CHRISTENING OF A BABY PRINCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—The christening of the infant Prince Alexander Vladimarovitch was held to-day with great solemnity at Zarskoe Selo, amid the ringing of the church-bells and the fire of artillery. The Emperor Alexander and the Grand Duchess Marie Nicolaiewna stood as sponsors, and the grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenberg-Schwerin signed the babtismal register as witnesses of the ceremony. The insignia of the Order of St. Andrew were bestowed upon the infant Prince.

BASIL KOUROSKINE.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Basil Kouroskine, a Russian writer of some celebrity, has just died in his own country. A great advocate of liberty, he was popular with the masses, and has been buried with great pomp, the funeral cortege being followed by great crowds. He established at St. Petersburg the *Spark*, a satirical journal much resembling our own *Punch*, which never ceased to advocate progress and freedom. In 1873, the *Spark*, crippled by the continued opposition of the Government, ceased to exist. Kouroskine made a complete translation of Beranger's works, and also of many of Molière's and Alfred de Musset's compositions, in addition to his own original poetry and prose. His last work was a translation of certain passages of Victor Hugo's magnificent "Annee Terrible."

AUSTRIA.

ACCIDENT TO THE EMPRESS.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The Empress of Austria, while out riding on Saturday at Sassetot, fell from her horse, and was for several minutes insensible. The accident, however, had subsequently no more serious result than a severe headache. The Empress has already left her bed.

THE GRAETZ-PILGRIM DISASTER.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The ferryman who took 195 Graetz pilgrims on board in a boat fit to carry only about sixty, the result being that ninety-six perished, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. The priest at the head of the pilgrimage was acquitted.

WASHINGTON.

Additional Facts Connected with Mr. Delano's Retirement.

G. Dawson Coleman, of Pennsylvania, Spoken of as His Successor.

Indian-Commissioner Smith Admits the Possibility of Resignation.

The Real Cause of the Retirement of Collector Judd and Appraiser Ham.

They Were Not in Accord with the Administration Policy.

None but Honest-Money and Anti-Ring Officials to Be Tolerated.

Retirement of $304,584 in Greenbacks by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

SOME FACTS CONCERNING THE EX-SECRETARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—The resignation of Secretary Delano leaves it no longer a secret that the attention of the President was first most pertinently directed to the irregularities in the Internal Revenue Department by the representation of other members of the Cabinet. This is specially true of the scandalous acts of John Delano. The junior members of the Cabinet, Bristow and Jewell, have not hesitated when called upon to indicate their want of confidence in Secretary Delano, and, although Pierrepont has not been known to take so definite a position, he has been classed with the juniors in the Cabinet. For a time it seemed possible that the Cabinet might be rent by factions, and that two distinct parties, within the circle of the President's confidential advisers, might struggle to secure the President's approval of their respective views as to public policy. There was at one time almost

A DEFINITE COALITION

the composition of which it is not necessary to name. The removal of Secretary Delano has removed all causes of difference, and will undoubtedly reunite the Cabinet. Mr. Delano's resignation is also likely to cause to be made public conclusive proof of many of the statements relative to the curious methods of obtaining land patents, which have been so faithfully denied by Delano's personal agents. The conclusive evidence of operations of this character was laid before the President last spring, and, more than anything else, occasioned the demand for Delano's resignation, which the President did make in June or early in July. That the President did make

SUCH A DEMAND WAS DENIED

by Delano at that time, but his denial is now proved to be an ingenious perversion of the fact. The letter came to this city in the President's own handwriting; it was brought by a special messenger; it was handed to Delano, who declined to open it, but proceeded with it to Long Branch and returned it to the President unopened. There can be no doubt that Delano begged for and obtained a suspension of sentence, and that the Red Cloud investigation is the outcome of that request. Delano received but did not open that letter. Its contents were known to several people. My informant saw the letter.

DELANO'S SUCCESSOR.

The gossip of the inner political circles to-day as to the successor of Delano as Secretary of the Interior has taken a new direction. It is apparently conceded that the new Secretary is to come from Pennsylvania. That State has long laid claim to a Cabinet position, and there cannot be much doubt that the President has now determined to recognize that claim. Persons whose position entitles them to know what the President's choice has been, say that Delano's successor will come from Pennsylvania, and that his name has never yet been mentioned in the public prints in this connection. Others, who have nearly as good means of knowing, say that the man is

DAWSON COLEMAN,

of Pennsylvania. He certainly fulfills these conditions, as he is from Pennsylvania, and has never been mentioned in connection with this great office. Of Coleman, it is only known here that he has long been a personal friend of Senator Cameron; that he is a man of large wealth and good character; that he has never been engaged in active political life, and has never filled any office save that of the Presidency of the Pennsylvania State Board of Charities, which he now holds. However well founded may be the confidence of those who are certain in Coleman's appointment, it is a fact that, although Coleman's name has never hitherto been mentioned in such a connection, it has been considered by the President. What the President's decision is may possibly not be known before Oct. 1. The resignation of Secretary Delano makes it certain that the forthcoming report of the Red Cloud Commission

WILL EXONERATE HIM

and the leading officers of the Interior Department from any complicity in Indian frauds.

LATEST.

From information received at midnight, the probabilities of the appointment of George Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon County, Pa., as the successor of Delano, are greatly increased. The only additional facts that can be obtained are that he is a man of very great wealth, is a special ally of Senator Simon Cameron, and has several times entertained the President at his house.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

COMMISSIONER SMITH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs said to-day, in answer to a query as to whether he would resign on the accession of a new Secretary of the Interior, that while he did not feel it would be incumbent on him to do so, yet he would gladly tender his resignation should he receive the slightest intimation that it would be acceptable. He says that the forthcoming report of the Red Cloud Commission will undoubtedly exonerate Secretary Delano and himself, as not an iota of evidence was adduced tending to show their culpability. He further said he would be glad at any time to be relieved of the arduous and responsible duties of the Indian Office.

JUDD AND HAM.

THE ADMINISTRATION DETERMINED TO HAVE HONEST MONEY AND THE DEFEAT OF RINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 28.—Though the Secretary of the Treasury has not yet returned to the city, it has transpired, through persistent inquiry at the Treasury Department, that the causes for the enforced resignation of Collector Judd and the summary removal of Appraiser Ham were manifold. They were of both a general and particular nature.

In the first place, Secretary Bristow understands perfectly well that he has several big fights on his hands. The war between inflation and honest money, upon which the next political campaign must inevitably turn, is one of universal interest. He necessarily represents the Republican party and honest money. The history of the Administration is perfectly plain on this subject. It has no sympathy with inflation and repudiation.

In the next place, the Administration is known to be at war with the Indian and Whisky Rings, the latter of which is especially hostile to Secretary Bristow, who is doing so much to break it up, and the former of which regards him, Postmaster-General Jewell, Secretary Belknap, and Attorney-General Pierrepont as unrelenting, powerful, and successful enemies.

Bristow, it thus appears, has two general engagements on his hands, and a third not yet fairly over. He believes, and his friends generally believe, that under these circumstances he is fairly entitled to have in the Treasury Department, in its influential and important offices, men who stand by the Republican party in its hand-to-hand conflict with dishonest money, and with dishonest, wealthy, and powerful rings. Such is the opinion of eminent Republicans in all parts of the country, and it has been heartily indorsed by men of all parties who want honest money and the complete defeat of the rings.

Without going into further details, this will show the general reasons for the removal of Collector Judd and Appraiser Ham. The former had no fight in him for honest money or against the rings, and the latter was constantly doing all in his power to defeat the avowed policy of the Administration and the Republican party, besides almost daily making malevolent attacks upon the Secretary of the Treasury.

For these reasons the decapitated men went overboard. And it is certain, from many letters and dispatches received at the Department from prominent Republicans of Chicago and of the Northwest generally, that Secretary Bristow is heartily sustained and zealously indorsed. It is probable that the practical policy he has so conspicuously inaugurated at Chicago will be followed by the Administration generally to the fatal grief of inflationists and ringists of high or low degree in the Republican party.

J. RUSSELL JONES' BOND.

The bond of J. Russell Jones as Collector of the Port of Chicago is expected here to-morrow, and will undoubtedly be approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury. It is for $200,000. Jones has written here stating that he is already familiarizing himself with the duties of his office, and will enter upon them in a day or two.

THE CAUSE OF HAM'S REMOVAL.

The removal of Charles H. Ham as Appraiser, and the appointment of Reimer C. Feldkamp as his successor, has been in contemplation for some time, but has been kept very secret. The appointment of Feldkamp was recommended by several distinguished persons in Chicago, who, for the present, wish to have their names kept secret. The under officers of the Treasury are still ignorant of the exact causes of the removal of Ham. Secretary Bristow, when he returns, is expected to give a statement of the reasons. These reasons are said to be political and personal. Ham is understood here not to be in harmony with the personal politics of the new Federal appointees in Chicago, and many attacks upon the Treasury Department in connection with the Immediate Transportation act and the administration of the customs service have been attributed to him. There can be no doubt, also, that the removal is intended as a rebuke to an organ which, while professedly the only exponent of the Administration, constantly attacks the fundamental principles of the Administrative policy. It is not known that any charges affecting Mr. Ham as a man or officer have been preferred.

NOTES AND NEWS.

GOING HOME TO VOTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—Orders were issued to-day giving all Ohio voters in the Executive Departments leave of absence for ten days.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

GREENBACKS RETIRED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury gives directions for the retirement of $304,584 of outstanding legal-tenders, that amount being 80 per cent of the National Bank circulation issued during the past month. Until further orders the outstanding legal-tenders will be $373,941,124.

WHISKY TRIALS.

The Whisky Men Stave Off Their Trial Till January—The Krum of Comfort They Have in Their Counsel—Fresh Bail Fixed and New Bonds to Be Given—Bittinger Convicted at Jefferson City.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Public interest in the whisky cases pending here in the United States Circuit Court continues unabated, and the court-room was again crowded with spectators to-day. The first thing considered by the court was the application of defendants in the conspiracy indictment, No. 667, for a continuance of the case, to either the adjourned session of the present term, which will be in January, or the next regular term in March. The application presented by defendant's counsel was based on two grounds—first, an affidavit of Dr. Gregory, that one of the defendants, Robert Finley, was critically ill; the second was the affidavit of William O. Avery, to the effect that many of the witnesses as to his good character were living in Washington or New York; that a witness to the bad character of C. G. Magrue, one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, resided in Washington, and that another witness to the fact that Magrue made threats against the affiant resided in Alabama. Other reasons were set forth by counsel showing that the time was too short to prepare for trial, and especially after the questions of law had been determined.

Justice Miller, after consulting with Judge Treat, announced that the cases would be continued until the adjourned term of the Circuit Court in January, unless the District Attorney was content that they should go over till March. The Government would not be prejudiced by this course, for there were so many indictments in the District Court that, even with the accustomed industry of its Judge, the cases would occupy all the time down to the assembling of the Circuit Court. The Court then informed the counsel that inasmuch as the pleas of some of the defendants had been withdrawn and demurrers filed, and those demurrers overruled, the defendants would now be allowed to replead thereupon. The defendants preferred to enter pleas of not guilty.

The District Attorney asked that Joyce and McDonald, defendants in the indictment to destroy public records, which had been quashed upon a question of merger, be compelled to enter into bonds for their appearance to answer any indictment which may be found against them at the next term of court, and for this purpose their counsel asked that a warrant may be issued for their arrest.

Judge Krum opposed this proposition on the ground that there was nothing before the Court to justify such an action; that the demurrer to the indictment having been sustained, it was removed from this tribunal; that the principles of criminal justice required that these parties should have a hearing; and that, if the District-Attorney was sincere, he would bring the matter before a United States Commissioner, and even there this course would require the oath of a complainant to justify a preliminary arrest. Here they have nothing but the suggestion of a prosecuting officer, and upon this it was proposed to deprive a citizen of his liberty.

Justice Miller, after inquiring whether the defendants have been charged in other indictments with these offenses, and being answered in the negative, proceeded to state that the objection to the original indictment was a purely legal one. It did not aver that, even if the facts in the indictment were true, the parties were not guilty of a crime, but, so far as the objection extends upon which the demurrer was sustained, the indictment was held bad because it contained more charges than the law allowed to be combined. It was because one and the same count embraced a charge of felony, together with a charge of misdemeanor, that the Court considered the indictment bad. In view of these considerations, the Court orders warrants of arrest to be issued against these parties. Justice Miller then announced that a $3,000 bond from each defendant would be required, and that the bench-warrant ordered should not be issued till evening, in order to give the parties an opportunity of coming and fixing up their bond. Subsequently, the time for filing the bonds was extended to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The aggregate amount of the bonds which the defendants are required to give is $33,000.

The conviction of Col. John L. Bittinger to-day in the United States Circuit Court at Jefferson City, upon the charge of spiriting away a witness, was a bombshell in the camp of the whisky men. Nobody expected that Bittinger would be convicted, and the fact that he was not acquitted was a surprise to both his friends and enemies. The specific charge was that, during his preliminary trial at St. Joseph, on a charge of defrauding the Government as a gauger, he bribed the principal witness against him, one Renaleman, a storekeeper, to leave the jurisdiction of the Court. Renaleman's wife testified that Bettinger paid her husband $40 in her presence to leave St. Joseph. Bettinger made a desperate effort to impeach her testimony upon the ground that she was a lewd woman and unworthy of belief, but it appears the jury had enough faith in her story to adjudge Bettinger guilty.

THE WARD WILL CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 28.—Testimony in the Ward will case to-day was resumed, the whole bearing of it going to show that Capt. Ward did consult spirits on important business matters, including the construction of his will.

THE STRIKING OPERATIVES.

Little Change in the Condition of Affairs at Fall River.

Placards Posted in the Streets Threatening the Mill Agents.

Inflammatory Speeches Made at a Meeting of Sympathizers in Boston.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 28.—The following incendiary notice was found posted on Bedford street last night:

"Monday, Sept. 27.—Now, boys, burn Rock street. It will find somebody work. Now is your time,—do it at once. Damn insurance. Burn every agent's house you come to."

Rock street is the street upon which the greater portion of the agents and mill-owners reside.

At a special meeting of the Spinners' Association, held yesterday, resolutions were passed unanimously as follows:

Resolved, That a petition be sent through the city to solicit the tradesmen and others in favor of the withdrawal of the conditions proposed by the employers, and a petition, if necessary, be sent to the State authorities for aid; that it be understood that we wish to act in no selfish spirit toward our employers, for the following will put an end to all petty strikes:

That we are willing to give and take ten days' notice in all questions of labor, or otherwise we forfeit all pay belonging to us then due, and we expect the same from them for instant dismissal.

The three Commissioners are now in session for the purpose of districting the city and sending out canvassers to obtain signatures as above stated.

Everything is remarkably quiet around the mills and on the streets. There was no interference with the help this morning while going to work.

THE MILLS.

Richard Borden is running 500 looms. His spinning department is full, and the other departments are well represented. The Fall River Manufacturing Company is running about half its force in each department. The linen mill, the Metacome, the Crescent, the Wetamore, and others, which were running yesterday, have an inexperienced number of operatives to-day, and the operatives continue to come forward and signify a willingness to sign and go to work. The Wampanoag, the Flint, the Two Granites, the Merchants', and others are still idle, as not a sufficient number of operatives have yet put in an appearance to warrant starting. A small police force is on duty around the mills while the help is going to and returning from work. The militia are quartered this morning at Armory Hall and other points. There seems to be not much probability that the petitions of the operatives will meet with very great approval by the more prominent tradesmen, but the result is waited for with anxiety by the operatives.

Joseph and James Clifton, Martin Barnard Burke, Michael McCabe, and Joseph Dobson, the operatives arrested yesterday for throwing stones and other riotous proceedings, were brought before Judge Blaisdell. The parties were admitted to bail in $500 each.

Aside from the Davol Mill, where quite a crowd is gathered to-night, without any demonstration of violence,

ALL REMAINS QUIET.

The militia are stationed to-night at the different police stations. Nearly all mills running have increased the number of their operatives.

It is understood that the Chace Mill, having had a sufficient number signify a willingness to start work to-morrow, will open its doors in the morning. Others will do the same if the operatives having signed the contract go in.

The spinners have sent delegates abroad to solicit funds.

SYMPATHY.

The following telegram was received here to-day:

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—*Henry Sevey or Mr Ratcliffe*: The moral force you invoke has touched the hearts and quickened the judgment of your brothers here. Steps for a meeting are being taken in your behalf. Every blow which came upon your heads has awakened recollections of Tompkins Square.

JOSEPH A. TAYLOR,
C. OSBORN WARD,
JAMES CONNELLY.

The manufacturers declare they are indifferent as to whether they start up or not, but will keep the mills open a few days, give the operatives a chance to show whether they desire to resume, but they will not continue to run with one-third of the force, which must entail much loss.

MEETING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—A meeting of the Labor Reformers was held at the Sherman House this evening to consider the condition of the Fall River operatives. The call of the Executive Committee charges the manufacturers with oppression, and the Governor with subserviency in calling the whole power of the State to aid them, and concludes with the demand that public sentiment be aroused to sustain the operatives in their resistance to tyranny. Speeches of a highly inflammatory nature were made by the Chairman and others. Two sets of resolutions were introduced. The one, of more pacific character than the other, provoked such heated discussion and opposition that they were withdrawn. One speaker was glad that the windows had been broken. He had done something in that line and would like to do more. He thought such outbreaks had a beneficial effect in arousing the public to the importance of the issue. Another thought Fall River in ashes preferable to concession. Another wished to go to Fall River and preach revolution.

The meeting was continued to a late hour, with little if any change in the prevailing tone.

At a late hour the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the action of the Fall River manufacturers, in demanding humiliating and dishonorable conditions of their operatives, deserves and should receive the severest censure of all liberty-loving citizens.

Resolved, That Gov. William Gaston, in ordering the militia and State police force to occupy and control the affair of a municipality, and assist the lords of the loom in their attempt to enslave the working men, women, and children, while he has utterly neglected to enforce the ten-hour law or laws in relation to employment and the schooling of children, calls for our utmost protest and censure.

Resolved, That a system of labor that demands the aid of a standing army to secure the employment of a necessary number of work people, is a scandal and reproach to our civilization.

The subject of a mass-meeting at Faneuil Hall was discussed without final action.

FIRES.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—The lumber yard of John A. Holmes & Co., Sixteenth street, between Spruce and Poplar, burned this evening. Loss about $15,000. The planing-mill of F. A. Waltman, located in the lumber-yard, a carpet cleaning establishment, a stairs factory, and two small dwellings, were also destroyed. Loss about $17,000; insurance light, but the names of the offices cannot be ascertained.

NEAR CARLINVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Sept. 28.—The residence of Andrew Loper, a few miles west of this city, was totally consumed by fire, the family barely escaping with their lives. The loss will be $5,000. The fire was supposed to be the work of tramps who had been prowling around during the day.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 61, at 1:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by an overheated stove in Avenue Hall, at No. 159 Twenty-second street. It was extinguished without loss.

The alarm at 1:45 o'clock yesterday morning, from Box 365, was caused by a fire in the two-story brick barn in the rear of No. 504 South Morgan street, owned and occupied by James O'Brien. It was quickly extinguished by Engine Company No. 16. Damage nominal.

Engine Company No. 18 answered a still alarm at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and extinguished an incipient fire in the basement of No. 246 Blue Island avenue, owned and occupied by M. Considine. Damage nominal.

EDITORIAL EXCURSIONISTS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 28.—Two hundred editors from Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, and other Western States, will arrive here to-morrow. They come by invitation of Col. J. M. Loughborough, Land-Commissioner of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, and Messrs. T. B. Mills & Co., real estate brokers of this city, for the purpose of looking at the State. After remaining here until Thursday morning, they will visit the Hot Springs, and other points along the various railroad lines of the State. Extensive preparations are making for their reception here.

CLOTHING.

BOYS' DRESS SUITS. C. C. COLLINS, CORNER CLARK AND Monroe-st. BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.

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...OTHING. ...C. COLLINS, CORNER CLARK AND MONROE-STS. ... BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.

THE COURTS.

Announcements for the October Term—Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Criminal Matters—Record of New Suits.

CHICAGO.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Next Monday the October term of the Superior Court will begin. The following are the first twenty cases on Judge Gary's call: 3,997, Smith vs. Toats; 4,001, Kastens vs. Geffinger; 4,004, Shay vs. Shoemaker; 4,007, Chamberlain vs. Heacock; 4,015, Bangs vs. Darling; 4,021, Leindecker vs. Hafer; 4,023, Ashley vs. Rothschild; 4,024, Central National Bank vs. Shublein; 4,025, Dearlove vs. McMullan; 4,026, Hammond vs. Moore; 4,029, Muschleisen vs. Collins; 4,030, Williams vs. Warren; 4,032, Marx vs. Stafford; 4,033, Follansbee vs. Adams; 4,035, Rehkoff vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; 4,039, Elain vs. Loewenthal; 4,043, Terhune vs. Foster; 4,044, Loeb vs. Blanks; 4,049, Van Buren vs. Fitts.

The following cases comprise Judge Moore's call, three of which will be called each day: 1,407, Coombs vs. Secrist et al.; 307, Shreve vs. City et al.; 2,370, Speer vs. Speer et al.; 2,004, Harper vs. Hancock; 2,681, Williams vs. Richardson; 1,179, Leonard vs. Jennison; 1,364, Kinzie vs. Chicago Dock and Canal Company; 1,722, Bell vs. Springer et al.; 1,738, Kelcher vs. Kelcher; 2,588, White vs. Diven et al.; 2,317, Dantezweig vs. Tanzer et al.; 1,797, Vix vs. Bryant et al.; 2,462, Borland vs. Derrickson.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Gross, the agreeable and efficient Clerk of the Circuit Court, and Mr. Delos Hall, his deputy, have been away enjoying themselves in Minnesota, as near the Black Hills as they thought it prudent to go. The chief has an extra pound of flesh, and Mr. Hall an additional ounce of hair on each cheek, and both are prepared to take in as many suits with the accompanying fees as may be presented.

DIVORCES.

Ellen Delaney filed a bill stating that she married William Delaney in 1871, but he went to the bad very quick by taking to drinking, and lately he has developed very promising kicking proclivities. Three several times has William kicked her out doors, and now she does not propose to stand it any longer, if she can get a divorce.

ITEMS.

George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee of Thompson T. Taylor.

The second dividend meeting in the case of F. F. Mahon was adjourned until Oct. 5 at 2 p.m.

A dividend of 15 per cent was declared in the estate of Abraham Katz.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning in the estate of George T. Kessler.

The composition meeting in the case of Fredrick Henkel was postponed until 10 a.m. today.

In the matter of the Equitable Insurance Company, the Assignee was ordered to satisfy a judgment for $1,500 against Sidney P. Walker on receipt of 10 per cent of the amount with costs.

The Assignee of the United States Brick-Machine Company was ordered to sell the desperate claims belonging to the bankrupt after giving three weeks' notice in the *Evening Journal*.

In the matter of Ames, Sherman & Co., the Assignee, S. B. Walker, was authorized to sell the desperate claims belonging to the bankrupts' estate, to the amount of $83,491.55, and certain real estate at auction, after giving three weeks' notice.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Angus McDonald, Alexander Laughlin, and James A. Saxton began a suit for $2,500 against F. K. Orvis, E. H. Gammon, Obadiah Huse, and J. N. Cutler.

R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of Cohen & Jacobs, began a suit in trespass against Samuel Libermann to recover the stock of ready-made clothing at No. 178 Twenty-second street, valued at $5,000, which was seized under execution in favor of defendant less than four months before Cohen & Jacobs were declared bankrupts.

Clark Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, sued William E. Waring for $1,500.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

John Burns began a suit for $2,000 against James L. Campbell.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Orrin C. Rogers began a suit for $3,000 against John Remmer.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of John Mahoney the will was proven and letters testamentary were granted to Mary Mahoney, under bond for $5,000.

In the estate of Martin Schmutz the will was proven and letters testamentary were granted to Philip Schmutz, under bond for $15,500.

CRIMINAL COURT.

John Cook was tried and convicted of larceny, and his term was fixed at two years in the Penitentiary.

Edward S. Curtis was tried for an assault with intent to kill, convicted, and his term of imprisonment was fixed at five years.

Frank D. Baker pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

JUDGMENTS.

Superior Court—Confessions—Edgar Loomis et al. vs. J. P. White and P. L. Wood, $420.17.—C. A. Twitchel vs. James L. Campbell, $135.

Judge Gary—Nelson Morris vs. Thomas Hoops, $6,032.50.

Circuit Court—Confessions—William Weadley et al. vs. Ellen Corkery.

Judge Booth—Tolman & King vs. James Mathias, $54.99.—Amos R. Smith vs. William Zahner, $480.12.

ELSEWHERE.

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS.

Ottawa, Ill., Sept. 28.—Supreme Court proceedings to-day:

56. Rehearing Docket—William W. Kimball vs. George W. Custar; petition denied, and the cause stricken from the docket for noncompliance with the rule.

NEW MOTIONS.

28. Seth Wadhams et al. vs. Lucy C. Flagler Gay; motion that the further consideration of the petition be postponed.
798. Wellage vs. The People; appeal dismissed.
799. Walker vs. The same; same.
800. Londen vs. The same; same.
801. McKinley vs. The same; same.
802. Darrow vs. The same; same.
803. Nutt et al. vs. The same; same.
804. Busby vs. The same; same.
805. Anthony vs. The same; same.
806. Gage et al. vs. The same; same.
841. Motion to consolidate with No. 279, as according to stipulation on file.
807. Taylor vs. Smith; appeal dismissed with 5 per cent damages.
435 and 436. Joseph Dinet vs. Elizabeth Dinet; consolidated; motion to correct the title of the cause.
John Twitt vs. A. B. Hull; motion to set aside the continuance and to dismiss the writ of error.
808. Staples vs. Durand; 5 per cent damages.
809. Bowen vs. McKeen et al.; same order.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

141. William Davis vs. William A. Merricks; taken.
142. Peter Sheen vs. Bridget Hogan; continued for service.
143. Carter H. Harrison vs. Consider H. Willett; taken.
144. Simon Mears et al. vs. The People ex rel. Miller, County Treasurer and ex-officio County Collector; taken.
145. Julius Wadsworth vs. The People ex rel. Henry B. Miller, Treasurer, etc., for the use of the City of Chicago; argued orally by Wilson, for the benefit of the appellant, and by Dickey and Adams, for the appellees, and taken.
146. James H. Roseman and George B. Beach vs. Henry L. Miller; taken.
147. In the matter of the proof of the will of David Crowley, deceased, Thomas Crowley vs. Catharine Crowley et al.; taken.
148. William Paton et al. vs. Hart L. Stewart; taken.
149. Thomas H. O'Neal vs. L. D. Boone et al.; placed at the foot of the docket.
150. Albert R. Cooke vs. Eber C. Preble et al.; taken.
151. Norman Frame vs. Austin Badger; taken.
152. Francis A. Riddle vs. Charles R. Steele; previously disposed of.
153. J. Frank Burt et al. vs. James Tisdall; taken.
154. J. Frank Burt et al. vs. Louise Lichtenstine; taken.
155. Reason C. Kile vs. The Town of Yellowhead; taken.
156. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. The People; placed at the foot of the docket.
157. Jonas Berger et al. vs. Jonas Peterson; taken.
159. The Northwestern University vs. The People, ex rel. Henry B. Miller, County Treasurer and ex-officio County Collector of Cook County; taken.
160. Edmund B. Kent, administrator, etc., vs. J. V. Mason, executor of the estate of Jeremiah Mason, deceased; taken.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

IOWA FINANCES.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 24.—The average Hawkeye is proud of his State and its financial record. Certainly the Republican party is to be congratulated upon its success. Taking the State Treasury in a deplorable condition, it has built nearly all the eleemosynary institutions in the State, half-constructed a new Capitol, and has money on hand, to set over against the Democratic Rade sead from the Treasury, which is a legacy left by the Democratic party to the people. It stands on the records as a debit to the School Fund, the most secured in the State, and is carried forward year by year in the accounts, the State having to pay the interest on it to the School Fund, for, by the statutes, the State is made responsible for this fund.

On Monday morning, the State Treasurer's account showed $65,578.36 cash on hand. There has been paid out since Jan 1, 1875, $736,814.69. Of this, $240,000 has been for State institutions, and $15,000 to counties on swamp-land funds, leaving about $481,000 as the total expenses of the State Government for the present year.

The Executive Council are extremely watchful of expenditures, and require economy in all departments. Some of the State offices are a good source of revenue. The Auditor's office adds to the Treasury annually five times its entire cost, from receipts of the Insurance Department. The taxes paid by insurance companies in this State for the two years ending Jan. 1, 1875, amount to $105,856.99. The Auditor's fees for the same are $32,000, making a total of $137,000 paid into the Treasury; and, while the companies pay this, the people are also protected against irresponsible companies, which is another item to Republican credit.

ATCHISON AND CHICAGO.

How the Latter, through Proper Efforts, Can Control the Large Trade of the Former.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Atchison, Kan., Sept. 13.—It is a matter of considerable surprise to your correspondent, and of conjecture in the minds of the people interested, that Chicago, the Queen City of the West, whose enterprise has merited the admiration of the world, should be so blind to her own interests as to ignore, as she does, the vast products of Kansas that are now coming into market. No pains or expense has been spared by St. Louis to secure the trade by the unnatural channels that lead to that city. St. Louis is the natural market for a very small and very inferior portion of the immense amount of grain, and herds of cattle and other stock, that are now being produced in Kansas. By Atchison to Chicago is the cry of stock-men, grain-dealers, and commission-men; and Chicago to Atchison is the policy of our merchants. Every valley in Kansas is drained by Atchison railroads, and, should effort be directed, three-fourths of the products of the State, both of cereals and stock, can be brought directly to Atchison, and her only outlet is Chicago. She has but one rival, even if it may be called that. Kansas City alone enters the contest with her,—she in the interest of St. Louis, Atchison in the interests of Chicago. St. Louis men aid Kansas City. Will Chicago extend a helping hand to Atchison? It is the branch-houses of St. Louis commission-firms that control the grain and stock markets of Kansas City, furnishing the capital and credit. One effort from Chicago and that trade would dwindle into nothingness.

Look at the prospects for 1875. The Hon. Alfred Gray, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, whose entire time has been devoted to obtaining information in regard to Kansas products, says there will be raised, in the year 1875, 76,000,000 bushels of corn, on an acreage of 1,900,000 acres. He estimates 59,000,000 bushels for export. He also estimates a yield of 14,000,000 or 15,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which 9,000,000 bushels will be for export. The surplus corn will make 160,280 car-loads; the surplus wheat, 30,000 car-loads. Mr. Gray estimates of oats and other grain about 15,000 car-loads; making in all 225,000 car-loads, or 714 cars for each and every day in the week throughout the year.

There are five great grain-producing valleys in Kansas: First, the Arkansas Valley, made tributary direct to Atchison, and Atchison alone, by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, extending to Southern Colorado; next is the Blue Valley, one of the most fertile in the State, made directly tributary to Atchison, and Atchison only, by the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad; the Republican and Solomon Valleys, drained by branch roads of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; and the Nemaha Valley, another tributary to Atchison only, by the Atchison & Nebraska Road. From all these, the only natural outlet is to Chicago; their products belong to Chicago as the great grain-market, and Atchison calls upon Chicago to aid her. Atchison does the jobbing trade of three-fourths of this tributary country, and Chicago is the natural market for Atchison dealers. Atchison has one direct route to St. Louis, and she has three through lines to Chicago; St. Louis is her natural enemy, and Chicago her natural protector.

Let Chicago commission-houses open branch establishments in Atchison, to buy the grain-product. Every nerve will be strained to aid them. Chicago, through her American Bridge Company, has already invested half-a-million of dollars in a bridge across the Missouri River, and its receipts, each day, are double those of any other bridge on the Missouri. As a protege, Atchison will show that filial regard for her foster-mother that the most dutiful child could. Let Chicago take an active interest, for her own sake; and, for the same cause, Atchison will make Chicago her great market for the buying of merchandise and selling of products.

A KNOX COUNTY CHEESE-FACTORY.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 24.—Merry England boasts of her Stilton and Cheshire products of the dairy in cheese-making, and Knox County may also feel justly proud of a model dairy-farm, such as that of the Messrs. Charles J. and Samuel W. Ferris, 2½ miles west of Galesburg, Ill. A visit to this place is not only pleasurable, but likewise instructive.

Profiting by the polite invitation of the proprietors, I was conducted over many parts of this large and valuable farm, comprising an area of some 600 or 700 acres of as fine pasture-lands as may be found in this section of the country. Visiting the factory devoted to this branch of internal industry, I found the main building to be a spacious and substantial structure, two stories in height, with adjoining buildings, furnished with the most improved machinery and modern appliances. Here I was introduced by Mr. Ferris to Mr. J. W. Thomas, who bears the reputation of large experience and great skill in the making of cheese. I am indebted to this gentleman for many interesting details connected with the manufacture of this important home-product. The process becomes interesting to the epicure, who can appreciate with his dessert the bonne-bouche of that prime digester, good cheese.

Casein is found, by recent chemical investigation, to be a protein compound, identical in composition with fibrin and albumen; it exists in the milk of the mammalia, and constitutes the greater part of cheese made from skimmed milk. Cheese is the product of a gradual change of the insoluble substances in milk. The milk is first weighed; then it is poured into a large vat, or tank, of 600 gallons capacity, with connecting pipes connecting it with an engine generating steam sufficient for working up the milk of 1,000 cows daily. A grist-mill is also connected by shafting and belting, for the grinding daily of feed for the stock. The milk is heated in the morning to a temperature of 84 degrees; it is curdled by rennet, to graduate from twenty to thirty minutes; and, after it is settled, about half-an-hour is requisite for hardening into curd. Knives running perpendicularly cut it lengthwise, and others working horizontally cut it crosswise. It is then carefully stirred and turned over, worked slowly, and heated up to 98 degrees, when it is allowed to stand and form an acid (whey). This is then drawn off by means of a syphon attached to the vat, salt added,—2½ pounds to 1,000 pounds of milk,—and thoroughly stirred, the salt permeating the mass. It is then placed in the presses, pressed for half-an-hour, taken out and "bandaged," returned to the powerful screw-presses for eighteen hours, then greased, laid upon the shelves, and turned over daily, in order that it may cure alike and appear clean on both sides, and to prevent molding. It is then weighed, boxed, placed upon the elevator, and conveyed to the second story, preparatory to shipment. Tip.

ST. LOUIS WAKING UP.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 24.—St. Louis is a slow, easy-going coach, you know,—not at all given to paroxysmal disturbances. She has beheld with marvelous complacency Chicago robbing her of the traffic and products of the North Mississippi Valley, and growing rich upon it. But she is getting waked up. An expedition of near fifty of her solid business-men are now on a tour of the State, stopping at the principal cities in the Des Moines Valley, with a view to business, and to investigate railroad connections with St. Louis. Of course they find every important connection switches off to Chicago. They stopped here last night, and were received by the big men of the city, when they "resolved" a little, and went to bed, and this morning started for the Central Iowa Road, over which they will pass, thence home, via Kansas City. They travel with their own special train and locomotive. They are astonished at what they see along their route, and solemnly declare they will go home and build a railroad up here immediately. As they have, for years, only wanted a gap of 12 miles of road built to give them an unbroken rail from Fort Dodge to St. Louis, it shows they were ignorant or careless of this valley.

ROCKFORD.

In June a Temperance Orator, in September a Barman—A Rockford Church to Be Sold Unless $800 Is Immediately Raised.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Rockford, Ill., Sept. 28.—We have frequently heard (chiefly in temperance lectures) of young men who were noted for their cold-water proclivities falling into bad company, partaking of the flowing bowl, and finally ending their days in saloons, either as bartender or customer. But I must confess that to find a Freeport temperance orator, who three months ago delivered a thrilling temperance address in Brown's Hall, serving behind the bar in one of our city saloons, is a fact unparalleled in my experience. This, however, is the truth, and a young man named Hillman, who three months ago was vowing eternal allegiance to the Temperance Alliance of this city, is now dispensing cocktails and Tom-and-Jerrys with a dexterity unknown before in Rockford, over the counter of a well-known saloon. The history of Hillman's life may be briefly given in this way: In June a temperance orator, in September a bar-tender. I fear the reformation of this youth was not as complete as Francis Murphy had hoped.

For some time it has been currently reported that the financial condition of the Episcopal Church at Rockford has been in a very embarrassed condition, and the expenses have for two years exceeded the income. It was deemed prudent last week to organize the parish under the present law, which action on the part of parishioners called forth last Sunday a very powerful sermon from the Rev. Chester S. Percival, Rector of the parish. In this sermon the Reverend gentleman informed his hearers that, unless $800 was immediately raised to meet the deficit, the Emmanuel Church of Rockford would be permanently closed, and the property sold; and he added that such an abandonment would only disgrace every member, whose private fortunes aggregated to over a million dollars, but would be a sin against God's Holy Church. Mr. Percival is one of the most learned divines in Rockford, and, from The Tribune reports of the late Episcopal Convention held in Chicago, I should judge he stands high in the Diocese. It is a shame that Emmanuel Church should be closed, after a creditable history of many years; and yet at present the outlook is very unfavorable for its continued existence, as a general apathy has come over the entire parish.

IOWA WEATHER-SIGNAL CORPS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 28.—Prof. H. Henrichs, of the State University, is organizing a Weather-Signal Corps throughout this State, who are to report weekly to him the rainfall, and other meteorological facts within their locality, which the Professor is to compile and publish for the benefit of the State, each month. One observer is to be appointed in each county. The plan takes effect Oct. 1. This movement will be of great benefit to the State at large, and the Professor undertakes it without pay or hope of reward.

When a boy has been off all day, contrary to the expressed wish of his mother, and on approaching the homestead at night, with an anxious and cautious tread, finds company at tea, the expression of confidence and rectitude which suddenly lights up his face cannot be reproduced on canvas.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO LET WITH board, back parlor and bed-room; single rooms, and one large room on third floor, front, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

335 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE FURnished front room to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

346 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE ROOM suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. References required.

364 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A VERY PLEASant room, heated, for married couple or two ladies, with board; $3, very cheap for the winter.

South Side.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, single or in suites, with or without board, to ladies and gentlemen; board from $5 to $7 per week.

21 MICHIGAN-AV.—DAY BOARD $4 PER WEEK; furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board, single or en suite, or one floor.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, four rooms, unfurnished, on second floor, entire or separate; terms very low.

312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT ROOM suitable for two; also a single room with board. A lady room-mate wanted; reference exchanged.

366 STATE-ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, handsomely furnished, with marble mantel, suitable for man and wife or single gents.

465 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED alcove rooms, with board; the rooms contain gas, water, and grates; terms reasonable. References exchanged.

697 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished room, also a front single room, with board. Accommodations strictly first-class. Reference required.

827 PRAIRIE-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, second floor; modern improvements; private family.

1101 INDIANA-AV.—AN ELEGANT FRONT alcove unfurnished, or suite furnished or unfurnished, with board; small private family.

1151 WABASH-AV., STONE FRONT, NEAR Twenty-fifth-st.—With board, furnished front suite; also square front room in third story; every improvement in rooms; house well warmed in winter.

1260 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished front alcove room. Also pleasant back room; private family.

North Side.

137 MICHIGAN-ST.—2 FURNISHED ROOMS for rent, with or without board.

243 OHIO-ST.—A THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOM to rent, unfurnished, with board for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

Miscellaneous.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, UNFURnished, with board, near to business, and all modern improvements; also single room. Address O 75, Tribune office.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with board, in a private family, first-class, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; desirable location; references required. Address R 80, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND COMFORTABLE ROOMS FOR FIVE adults (one married couple) in private family, or furnished house; moderate rent; no children; would board owners. S 26, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY AN AMERICAN GENTLEMEN IN AN American family on the North Side, within 2 miles of the Sherman House. Address R 20, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOMS BY YOUNG man and wife in vicinity of Third Presbyterian Church or Union Park; private family preferred. Address, stating accommodation and price, N 96, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM WITH HEAT, GAS, AND water, by two persons who can give best of city references, in family where there are not more than five other boarders, and located between Centre-av. and Paulina-st., Washington and Jackson-sts. Address, stating terms, S 76, Tribune office.

BOARD—AT EVANSTON, HIGHLAND PARK, Waukegan, or Kenosha, for my wife and two little girls, aged 2 and 4 years. Please address, stating accommodations and terms, Z 66, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 CASH IN THE most profitable established office business in the live city of Indianapolis. Business increasing rapidly and making money. Must have more cash capital to carry the increasing business. Everything first class in every particular. Address M, care Hutchinson & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A RETAIL GROCERY store. A young man with $500 and references can obtain an interest in the business. First-rate location, and trade already established. Most of the money is wanted to increase the stock. Address for 2 days S 15, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WE HAVE A GOOD, money-making business, but are short of capital. Will sell one-half for $7,500. Our business extends all over the North and Southwest—no limit to it if capital can be obtained. We will take part in real estate, if clear. We want a good man, one who would occasionally travel preferred. Address MANUFACTURER, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $1,000 TO join me in starting the retail shoe business in city or country. I have full knowledge of the business. Address R 70, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A GOOD BUSINESS woman—with from $300 to $500. Address Y 34, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WISHES to meet with a gentleman of means, who can give her immediate assistance in business. Address V 44, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED, NOT FRAUDulently. Fee after decree. Ten years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR TOBACCO, cigars, or other goods, one 10-foot nickel-plated show-case, one black-walnut side-case and drawers, one Indian figure, one billiard table. Address W 70, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 DEARborn-st., offer this week special bargains, as follows:
Michigan-av., east front, north of Twenty-eighth-st., 28x180; want offer.
Michigan-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st., octagon marble front; want offer.
Michigan-av., 200 feet, corner Fifty-seventh-st.; $42.50.
Wabash-av., 25 feet, near Thirtieth-st.; $130.
Wabash-av., 50 feet, near Thirty-first-st.; $125.
Douglas-av. (Thirty-fifth-st.), 50 feet, south front; want offer.
Large planing-mill, in full operation, clear, $30,000; in exchange for farm.
Fine residences at Lake Forest and Glencoe, large grounds, very elegant; some of them in exchange for city property.
Farm of 160 acres near Muscatine, Ia., clear, $6,500, in exchange for residence on North Side.
Farming lands in exchange for good city property; will assume incumbrance.

FOR SALE—NO. 182 EAST MADISON-ST.—IMproved property, at auction, Oct. 1, 10 a.m.; rare chance for a bargain; see advertisement in trustee's column of Evening Journal; sale positive by non-resident trustees, who refer as to title (perfect), terms, etc., to THOS. B. BRYAN, 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—526 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., UNINcumbered; owner, a lady, in poor health; no cash for five years; part payment in lots. Mr. MERRILL, northeast corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPerty in all parts of the city. R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, 1 and 2 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with large lot, on one of the prominent avenues north of Twenty-fifth-st., cheap. J. M. PESTANA, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, BARN, AND LOT, NO. 528 West Washington-st., can be had at a bargain. One of the choicest locations on the West Side. Call on or address G. F. FOSTER, 4 South Market-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—TWO LOTS ON Belden-av., near Hurlbut-st. Also 50 feet corner of Laflin and Plum-sts., cheap for cash. HENRY F. GEORGE, 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—I HAVE SEVERAL GOOD houses for sale on monthly payments, or rent, as desired. Inquire at 1281 Indiana-av., or 57 State-st. JOHN COVERT.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LOT FRONTING east on State-st., near Eldridge-court. Choice acre tract at Englewood on Halsted-st. G. W. MILLER, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF OUR BEST BARGAINS—2-story frame dwelling, barn, and lot, South Side, near Twenty-eighth-st., at $1,000; less than cost. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Park Ridge; $15 down and $5 a month until paid; one block from depot. Property shown free. Cheapest property in market. Also, Glencoe lots at same terms and prices. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—GO TO NO. 11 CHAMBER OF COMmerce for nice houses and lots on easy payments, in the beautiful suburb of Morgan Park. School facilities the best in the country, and railroad fare only 10 cents. GEO. R. CLARKE, Agent.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—COTTAGE AND house, near depot, lake water, 50 trains daily, on easy terms; also very fine house, South Evanston. Call and see how easy a house may be obtained. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DO YOU KNOW THAT 50,000 PEOPLE have moved here this year? Will sell you a beautiful new house with 100 feet ground at Normal for $4,800 that will soon bring $6,000; easy terms. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HAY FARM OF 912 acres on railroad, about 50 miles from Chicago, with good Beater hay-press, buildings, sheds, etc., at side track; also heavy crop of hay now ready to cut. Will sell low for cash, or trade for good city property clear or nearly so. Would make liberal arrangements with a good party to secure and market the crop, or will sell it standing and rent use of hay-press. Call at 62 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—6,000 ACRES CREEK BOTTOM TIMbered land in Illinois at $5.50 per acre; 2,000 acres improved, $10 to $15 per acre. For further information apply to JOHN N. WHEELER, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN THE State, 54 miles northwest of Chicago, 640 acres, $30 per acre. E. W. COLE, 42 Lake-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BRICK HOUSE IN CHOICE LOCALIty on West Side, worth about $8,000; pay some cash or assume an incumbrance, balance in choice Evanston property, clear. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IMMEDIATELY, 2-story and basement brick house, new, West Side. POMEROY & WEAVER, 84 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, ON WEST SIDE, eligibly located, 50 feet, with 2-story and basement dwelling thereon, or will buy ground unimproved; will pay all cash for a bargain. M. E. COLE, 179 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED FOR MANUfacturers, merchants, and others. Partnerships negotiated. Manufacturers wanting agents in New York put in communication with responsible parties. Lands sold and exchanged. Collections made. SHOVE & CO., 1228 Broadway, under Grand Hotel, New York.

A 1 COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COLlaterals, and mortgages, bought and sold. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., No. 116 Fifth-av.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

BONDS—EVANSTON 7 PER CENT BONDS FOR sale by MERRIL LADD & CO., 46 Clark-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MORTGAGES bought and sold. Loans made on real estate at 8 per cent. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NOTE OF ABOUT $3,000 DUE APRIL 27, 1876, last of series for purchase money of 150 acres land near this city. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT ON IMPROVED city property in amounts from $3,000 to $20,000; none but principals need apply. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 11, 155 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT INTEREST on city improved real estate, in sums of $20,000 and upwards. Apply to C. P. FIELD & CO., 10 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Apply at Union Trust Company, 135 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS IN Cook County and Northern Illinois. KIMBALL & FRAKE, 36 Metropolitan Block, Randolph-st.

TO LOAN—$1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $3,000. THREE OR five years, on city property. PUTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—I WISH TO BUY A FEW MORE United States Mexico coupon bonds, for which I will pay 85 cents. Address S 83, Tribune office.

WE DESIRE SOME APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS on good inside improved or unimproved property. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 LaSalle-st.

$1,800 OR $1,500 TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT ON Chicago real estate. M. D. HARDIN, Room 44 No. 97 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with lot; will take one-half value in unimproved farm-land, or housefurnishing-goods; balance four years' time. Call or address "OWNER," 143 South Halsted-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—MARBLE HOUSE 1120 MICHIgan-av.; best location in the city; all improvements near first-class. MEARS & CO., 100 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD MISSOURI FARMING-lands, on line of railroad, for merchandise or good farms. S 13, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ONLY MY OWN PROPERTY in and near Chicago, Philadelphia, and Washington. No cash required. See advertisement on first page. THOMAS B. BRYAN, No. 11 Marine Bank Building.

TO EXCHANGE—FURNISHED HOUSE ON SOUTH Side, 2-story and basement brick, new and elegantly fitted up; furniture new within 3 months; a delightful home; will take any good clear property in city or country. KIRK B. NEWELL, Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—171 ACRES OF LAND IN GUTHRIE County, Iowa. J. E. NICCOLLS, Bloomington, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—AN IMPROVED FARM IN White County, Ind., $4,000, for stock of boots and shoes, or dry-goods. Address V 97, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CASH ONLY, ONE OR TWO new 2-story brick houses. Bargain-hunters, dare you make me an offer? Address T 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRICK OR LUMBER, TO THE VALue of $10,000; will exchange for same, at a great bargain, a splendid, first-class residence on one of the best avenues on the South Side. Inquire at Room 7, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE LOT WORTH $300 for two full suits of clothes. For particulars address Q 82, Tribune office.

$600 CASH AND GOOD MISSOURI AND IOWA lands, well-located and near railroad, for a small paying drug-store. Q 90, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A DECIDED BARGAIN—A VERY ELEGANT brand new 7⅓-octave pianoforte, with agraffe, French grand action, overstrung bass, full iron frame, highly-polished rosewood case, round corners, serpentine plynth, richly-carved legs and lyre, style Louis XIV., very powerful tone. The instrument is an exceedingly fine one. Manufacturers' price, $700; for sale, with cover and stool, at $250. MARTIN'S, Residence 673 Wabash-av. Unlimited warranty.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, IF SOLD THIS week, a new seven-stop organ; best make. Room 8 Howe Building, corner Jackson and State-sts.

I WISH TO TAKE LESSONS ON THE GUITAR. Address, stating terms, T 86, Tribune office.

MAGNIFICENT NEW UPRIGHT PIANO AT A bargain; a very rich and powerful tone 7⅓-octave upright piano-forte, with all the latest improvements and attachments, very elaborate carving, with rich carvings, made by Erard & Co., New York, and cost $800, for sale at $250; warranted for five years. MARTIN'S, residence 673 Wabash-av.

$50 WILL BUY A SECOND-HAND PIANO, suitable for a learner, with stool and cover. MARTIN'S Residence, 673 Wabash-av.

$150 BUYS A VERY ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE SECond-hand piano, fine tone, warranted perfect, at 381 Oak-st., east of Rush.

$210 WILL BUY A BRAND NEW AND VERY elegant rosewood 7⅓-octave piano-forte, overstrung bass, agraffe attachment, French action, and all improvements, round corners, carved legs and lyre. Manufacturers' price $650; for sale, with stool and cover, at $210. Warranted for five years. MARTIN'S residence, 673 Wabash-av.

BOOKS.

A BRAND NEW WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY FOR $8. Cyclopedia of the Best Thoughts of Dickens (new), cost $5, price $2.50. Portable Commentary, 2 vols., cost $6, price $3. Ganot's Physics, cost $5, price $3.50. Downing's Fruits and Fruit-Trees of America, cost $5, price $2.50. Little Classics, 50c a vol. Anderson's Natural History, illustrated by Bewick, 4 vols., $5. Tribune Almanac, 2 vols., worth $25, price $12. Taylor's Landlord and Tenant, cost $7.50, price $4. Stephens' Pleading, $2.50. Full set of the poets, Shakespeare, etc., splendidly bound, and new, worth $4.50, price $2.50. Five quires note paper, 45c; 150 envelopes, 25c. GILBERT, 197 South Clark-st. $5 paid for Webster's Dictionary.

EDWARDS' FIFTH READER (NEW), 60 CENTS. Chamber's Cyclopedia, 10 volumes, 1875, $37. Atlantic Monthly (bound), Nos. 1 to 26, $30. Fine box stationery, 25 to 50 cents. MILLER'S cheap bookstore, 102 Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OF A NEW BOOK. Success in Business: How to Make Money. Selling very fast; send for circulars. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 201 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—BEST LOCATIONS, two-story and basement houses $50 to $75 per month; three-story and basement houses $75 to $100 per month. R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, Room 1 McCormick Hall, Rooms 1 and 2 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS ON WILLARD-place, near Washington-st.; also one suite of 6 rooms in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st., suitable for housekeeping; light and airy. WM. R. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSES ON WEST SIDE, $25, $20, $15, and $10. For sale on monthly payments. JOHN F. EBERHART, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PRICES RANGING FROM $6 TO $25 per month, cheap and good residences, South and West Sides. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—NO. 22 SIXTEENTH-ST.—BRICK house, 3 stories and basement, with modern improvements, all in good order, low to a good tenant. Apply at the house.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK houses for $25, $20, and $10, or for sale on monthly payments. F. A. WEAGE, 95 Washington-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, furnished. 42 Cottage-place.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS BRICK house, with barn. Inquire on the premises, northeast corner of Thirty-fifth-st. and Vernon-av.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, 309 West Congress-st., near Throop, clean and in perfect order. Modern improvements. Gas-fixtures go with the house. Deep lot and large barn. Brussels carpets, side-board, and other furniture, for sale if desired. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE OF 10 rooms, in good repair. Inquire at 1052 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT 5-ROOM COTTAGES. Apply No. 28 Pratt-place, between Jackson and Van Buren, Hoyne and Leavitt-sts.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF ELDridge-court, house 12 rooms, modern improvements. Will rent whole or part, furnished or unfurnished. Address V 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSE, PARTLY FURNISHED; owner will board; other boarders can be taken. 142 South Sangamon-st. Possession Oct. 1.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone house, with all modern conveniences, large brick barn, also large yard, No. 91 Calumet-av., near Twenty-second-st. Rent, $2,500 a year without furniture; partly furnished, $2,500, to responsible parties only. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORES ON TWENTY-second-st., first-class locations, cheap to good tenants. W. M. BAKER, 56 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A TOP-BUGGY. WILL GIVE FOR IT a sound mare and cash. Room 13, 108 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HORSE FOR DELIVERY-WAGON, one that weighs about 1,050 pounds; must be cheap for cash and three days' trial given. Call at grocery store corner Western-av. and Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A DWELLING IN A DESIRABLE neighborhood on the North Side; also all or part of furniture for sale. Address S 54, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE DWELLING IN RAVENSwood; $25 per month. ROBERT GREER, 254 Madison-st.

TO RENT—IN ENGLEWOOD—A FINE HOUSE and cottage. Lake-water and everything in first-class order. Call and see for yourselves. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT RAVENSWOOD—VERY CHEAP till May 1, a large house with charming grounds, near depot, church, and graded school. W. P. JONES, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ONE GOOD-SIZED FURNISHED ROOM with closet, suitable for housekeeping or lodging purposes; rent $12 per month. 189 South Clark-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT UNFURNISHED ROOM, with or without board, at 463 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS AT $8 PER MONTH, 2 AT $6 per month, at 100 North Jefferson-st.; 5 rooms, water in kitchen, $10 per month; 4-room cottage at $8, 3 rooms at $7, 2 rooms at $5, at 158 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR; PRIVATE FAMILY; Warren-av., one block from Union Park; an elegant room for gentleman and wife. Terms reasonable. Address Q 70, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY A LADY—WELL-FURNISHED middle parlor, to gentlemen or ladies; also bed-room; rent reasonable. 145 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT AND NICELY-FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen; convenient to business; terms very reasonable. Inquire at 85 South Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—A WIDOW LADY HAS A NICE FURnished room, at a moderate price, to any one that will pay her $30 in advance. Address Y 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLE AND EN SUITE, with all modern improvements, in house with private family; location best in the city. Inquire at 867½ Michigan-av.

TO RENT—PEOPLE VISITING THE EXPOSITION can find fine lodging-rooms at the Thompson House, 163 South Clark-st., Office E.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED WARMED ROOMS, $5 to $7 per week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 394 Dearborn-st., 2 blocks south of Post-Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms at 224 West Monroe-st., in a private family.

TO RENT—86 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—HANDsomely furnished front rooms.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, in Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR ABOVE MRS. DOSE'S suit and millinery store, 49 West Madison-st., cheap. Inquire in store.

TO RENT—NICE LARGE CORNER ROOM, WELL furnished; also front room, desirable in every particular. 47 LaSalle-st., near corner Randolph.

TO RENT—14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—NICELY FURnished rooms, single or en suite, in marble front private dwelling, from $8 to $20.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—HALF STORE 118 EAST RANDOLPH-st., near Clark, for gents' furnishing goods and merchant tailoring. Good location for transient trade. Call at store.

Offices.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE 134 LA SALLE-ST.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SPLENDID LIGHTED ROOM, 40X80, ON fourth floor, with water, water-closets, gas, elevator, etc.; will be rented cheap for manufacturing purposes. H. C. GOODRICH, 258 State-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, SIZE 22x85, STEAM heating and elevator. Inquire at 156 Fifth-av., upstairs.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WANT IN AUSTIN A bed-room, dining-room, and kitchen, furnished, for man, wife, and babe. Address, giving location and terms, S 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WELL-LOCATED COTtage on West or South Side. Address V 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANTLY-LOCATED house for a term of years, for which I will exchange a good paying business, the equivalent to $2,000. Address W 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 COMFORTABLE ROOMS for housekeeping; man and wife only. Address, stating price and location, Q 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR man and wife, north of Washington and west of Morgan-st.; West Side. Address P 41, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY; ALSO A BATHING establishment, in good locations and doing a paying business; reason for selling, the owners can't attend to the business. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

A LONG-ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING BARBER shop and cigar stand for sale cheap. 87 West Randolph-st.

A FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHment in this city for sale, with a good trade, capable of great extension and yielding large profits; satisfactory reasons given for selling; amount required, about $8,000. Address S 46, Tribune office.

A BARGAIN—SMALL AND DESIRABLE STOCK of stationery and fancy goods for sale; excellent location. At 720 West Lake-st.

A GENERAL AGENT TO GO OUT OF THE CITY; good traveling salesman preferred; must be an A. F. and A. Mason. Call at 145 Clark-st., Room 35.

A PARTY WITH $2,000 TO $4,000 CAN LEARN OF an excellent opening to use his money with profit and safety. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY OFFERED gentlemen of vim and small capital. Call and see. 156 Washington-st., Rooms 40 and 41.

A GOOD CORNER GROCERY FOR SALE ON THE South Side; small stock; satisfactory reasons for selling out; a bargain, for cash only. Address S 67, Tribune office.

A GOOD LAUNDRY FOR SALE CHEAP FOR cash. Address E 76, Tribune office.

A STOCK OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, TOYS, NOtions, and cigars for sale cheap and on liberal terms; ten years established. 610 State-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE—THE RUSSELL HOUSE, OTtawa, Ont., D. C. JAMES A. GOUIN, Proprietor. The undersigned has received instructions from the proprietor, who is about retiring from business, to offer for sale the lease, good-will, and furniture of this well-known and popular house. It is the first hotel in the Capital of the Dominion of Canada, and is patronized by Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament, and all the leading public men, besides tourists from every part of the world. No better opportunity was ever offered for securing a highly-remunerative and established business. Population of Ottawa, 30,000. Full particulars by addressing W. McKAY WRIGHT, M. P., Ottawa, Ont., D. C.

HOTEL FOR SALE—OR TRADE—70 ROOMS; well located on South Side, doing paying business. Price $6,000. Address O 74, Tribune office.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD LITTLE BREAD AND butter business, come and buy my little stove and hardware store. 355 West Madison-st.

PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE AND SMALL DRUG store in country for sale or exchange; rare chance for a young, active M. D. Address X 43, Tribune office.

PARTIES WITH EITHER SMALL OR LARGE CAPital who wish to engage in a profitable business where there is no competition and profits large will please call and carefully investigate a business chance for one or half a dozen parties. All I ask is a thorough and impartial investigation. Call at 15 and 17 South Clark-st., Room 22, between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m.

RESTAURANT, 553 STATE-ST., FOR SALE CHEAP. Doing a good business. Good reason for selling.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—83 SOUTH Canal-st., opposite Ft. Wayne & St. Louis depot. A No. 1 stand. Reason for selling is bad health.

$300 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES OF an old established cigar store. Room in rear; good place for cigar manufactory. Apply at 166 Washington-st., or at 83 West Randolph-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARGAINS IN PARLOR SUITS—A HANDSOME new walnut and terry parlor suit, covered in brown terry with crimson puffing, 7 pieces, only $60. A very elegant Turkish parlor suit, handsomely-carved frames, at puffings, 7 pieces, regular retail price, $165; for sale at $80. A splendid walnut and silk brocade parlor suit, retail price, $275; for sale at $115. MARTIN'S residence, 673 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BODY BRUSSELS carpet, with border, Turkish lounge, easy chairs, marble-top chamber suit, cooking-stove, with water back, and Manning furnace; cheap, if taken soon. Residence 577 West Congress-st., corner Marshfield-av.

WANTED—FURNITURE. WILL PAY IN CLOTHing made to order. Address Q 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER; none need apply that cannot furnish unexceptionable reference. Address ACCOUNTANT, care Carrier No. 1, P. O.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN WRITE short-hand and keep books, in law office. Write to, or call upon, CRATTY BROTHERS, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—A RAPID CORRESPONDING CLERK. Call at 90 and 92 Fifth-av., at 8 o'clock this a. m.

Trades.

WANTED—FIVE BOOT BOTTOMERS AND TWO women's shoe bottomers; steady work and good wages. Apply to FOREPAUGH & TARBOX, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—4 OR 5 GOOD SHOEMAKERS; THOSE who understand making first-class boots and shoes can get steady work in Racine, Wis. Inquire of N. MATTSON, 239 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS—ONE with tools to lay floor. 154 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN TAILOR TO go to a nice country town, at once. Inquire at LEOPOLD KUH & CO.'S, 214 and 216 East Madison-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD COAT-MAKERS—Steady work for one year or five. ECHLIN & FOOTE, Janesville, Wis.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DOOR-MOLDERS. 35 Ohio-st.

WANTED—GOOD FIRST-CLASS TINNERS AND furnace men at BANGS BROS., corner State and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT 71 DEARborn-st.

WANTED—GOOD CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH AT 164 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GILDERS AT STANTON & MITCHELL'S, 262 State-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD TAILORS FOR A steady job in a neighboring town. Inquire at RINDSKOPF, BARBE & CO., northwest corner Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

WANTED—SIX BRICKLAYERS. APPLY, WITH tools, to Edwin A. Rice & Co.'s buildings, near corner Harrison-st. and Western-av.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CARPENTERS. GOOD trimmers. Ask for JAMES MORRISON, 391 Congress-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR THE PINERIES, saw-mills, railroads and farms; the highest wages paid, free fare. 263 South Water-st., E. G. HAIGHT.

WANTED—TO-DAY—200 RAILROAD LABORERS for Iowa; wages $1.75 per day and free fare. 50 for Michigan, plenty of station work. 25 farm hands. 50 tie choppers. 50 for saw-mills, coal mines, etc. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY, 200 RAILROAD laborers for Iowa and Illinois; $1.75 per day, free fare; 25 farm hands, $20 per month; 10 for saw-mill. E. A. ANGELL, 253 South Water-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD MEN FOR IOWA AND Illinois; wages $1.75 per day; free fare; 20 sawmill hands; 20 farm hands; 10 wood-choppers; 10 stone quarrymen. ANDREW G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st.

WANTED—200 LABORERS FOR IOWA, $1.75 PER day; 25 for farms, $1 and $1.25 per day; 50 quarrymen, $1.75 per day; 50 coal-miners; all free fare; at 23 West Randolph-st. SNELL & SPERBECK.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY PART OF THE COUNtry to introduce a great staple household necessity, the most urgently needed of anything heretofore offered. Men of genteel appearance, energy, and ordinary business tact can easily make from $200 to $700 per month by a small cash investment of $25 to $200. Will send $1 samples to parties at a distance who wish to try our goods. No street-talkers, peddlers, nor stamp for return postage wanted; no postal-cards noticed. RAY & CO., 61 LaSalle.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN AT TURNER'S STRAW Bleachery, 70 State-st.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN, IN EVERY CITY AND town in the world; you can make $25 per day selling the Excelsior Letter Copying-Book; no press, water, or brush required. Call or address EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 189 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A LIVE PRINTER TO CANVASS FOR The Printing Press. Apply to H. R. BOSS, 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, STREET SALESMEN, and all looking for business to call and see our new chromos, needles, and novelties. We keep the largest and most complete list of fast-selling articles in America, and all who are handling novelties, chromos and needles, will find it to their advantage to call on us or send for our 48-page catalogue before buying. Dealers and general agents promptly supplied at New York prices. C. M. LININGTON, 141 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—8 OR 10 YOUNG MEN FOR A LIGHT employment, city or country; fare paid one way. C. W. THOMPSON & CO., 245 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—GOOD MEN OF EVERY NATIONALity to sell goods on weekly payments; will pay board and good commission. Factory 145 Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER FOR CITY work. Address S 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—CARPET-LAYERS AT NEW BUILDings Marshfield-av. and Taylor-st.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY to sell an extension flower shelf; can be adjusted to any window, or used as a shelf for books, etc. Send stamp for circular, or call on the Test Shelf Company, Room 5, 163 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—25 COAL-MINERS AT MINONK, ILL.; full work guaranteed; there is no strike or trouble of any kind. Inquire at 134 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—MEN IN CITY OR COUNTRY TO SELL egg-testers and new novelties, notions, jewelry, and chromos. We have sole agency for books, knife-sharpeners and glass-cutters, and fruit and vegetable knives. Pays largest percentage. American Novelty Co., 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; no Irish. Apply at 326 Park-av.

WANTED—AT 1630 INDIANA-AV., A GOOD girl for general housework, must be a good cook.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and wait on table in a boarding-house. Apply at 334 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, where a third girl is kept to assist. Call Wednesday and Thursday, at 1151 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COOK, ONE WHO PERFECTLY UNderstands her business and can bring good reference. Call immediately at 880 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT SWEDISH OR GERMAN girl to do general housework in a family of two. Call Wednesday or Thursday mornings at Woodruff Hotel, Room 37.

WANTED—NORWEGIAN OR SWEDISH GIRL TO wait on table and do housework. Apply at 437 West Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—COMPETENT GERMAN OR SWEDE girl to cook, wash, and iron in small private family; references required. Apply at 962 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL, WELL RECOMMENDed, for general housework at 117 Leavitt-st., near Monroe. Call at the house.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 513 West Superior-st., near corner of Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, ONE THAT CAN cook and take care of a kitchen; permanent place. 134 and 136 Michigan-st., near Clark.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ONE ACCUStomed to working in a boarding-house. No washing. 88 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework in family of 3 persons, adults, one who can come well recommended. Apply 60 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL (NO IRISH) FOR GENeral housework. 513 Vernon-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-GIRL. COME PREpared to work, at 308 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—AT 49 ABERDEEN-ST., A COMPEtent Scandinavian girl to do general housework in a clergyman's family of 7 persons.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS COOKing. Apply at 142 Adams-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD FUR SEWERS, ALSO FIRST-class muff stuffers. Apply at 103 East Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—SMALL GIRL TO TEND BABY. NO. 73 West Monroe-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER DESIRES A set of books to post evenings. Address R 31, Tribune office.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 528 State-st.

IF YOU DESIRE SOUND LUNGS, HEALTH, AND comfort, wear a Graduated Chest and Lung Protector. Sold everywhere. By mail, $1.50. ISAAC A. SINGER, manufacturer, 694 Broadway, New York.

LADIES' BASQUES CUT AND FITTED WITHOUT alteration at 75 cents each; satisfaction guaranteed. Address E. MORGAN, 191 West Jackson-st.

REPAIRS FOR STOVES MADE IN CLEVELAND, Louisville, Quincy, Peoria, Salem, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, New York, and elsewhere at 238 West Twelfth-st.

TO HARDWOOD LUMBERMEN—WANTED—CARgo for San Francisco, of black walnut, white wood, or oak staves for the A 1 schooner Grace A. Channon. Apply to H. CHANNON & CO., 42 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FIVE COPIES OF THE CHICAGO Daily Tribune of Feb. 19, 1875; also five Weekly Tribunes of June 23, 1875, to complete files; 25 cents per copy will be paid for them at the Tribune Counting Room.

WANTED—STAIR RAILING AND NEWEL POST. Call at H. REINHARDT'S, 194 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A DEALER IN GENTS' FURNISHING goods and merchant tailoring to occupy half store 118 East Randolph-st., near Clark. Good location for transient trade. Call at store.

WANTED—$4,000 TO $6,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING and furnishing goods for a good A 1 brick residence in a town of 15,000 inhabitants, 100 miles from Chicago. Address S 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—SHELVING AND COUNTER SUITAble for grocery-room. Address for three days S 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LUNCH WAGON, WITH privilege of buying. J C S, Room 32 Kingsbury Block.

$10 TO $20 PER DAY CAN BE MADE BY SELLing our Lightning Copying-Book and Ink. Neither press, water, or brush required. Send $3 for outfit and secure territory. Call or address DEXTER MANUFACTURING CO., 317 Olive-st., St. Louis.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A WHITE, CURLY POODLE SLUT. IT has a piece of flesh growing in one corner of the eye. Any one returning the same to 334 West Indiana-st. will receive a liberal reward.

LOST—SUNDAY MORNING, ON RACINE OR Clybourn-avs., a pocket-book. Return to No. 1 Centre-st., and receive reward.

$15 REWARD—AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, for the return of the watch and chain lost in a bus on Madison-st., near Halsted, Saturday evening. E. GOLDSTIN, 368 State-st.

$300 REWARD—LOST BETWEEN MY OFFICE, 112 and 114 State-st., and McCormick's Block, a package of money containing about $1,000, mostly $5 and $10. The package was marked "J. H. Nason, 212 and 214 State-st." The above reward will be paid on return of the money to me. J. H. NASON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, OR could fill any position, having had several years' business experience in New York City and abroad; can give good reference from a late leading banking house in New York. Address F. H. MARKOE, 156 Third-st., Utica, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (NORwegian) in some wholesale or retail dry goods house; has long experience; has money to loan; speaks English, Norwegian, understands German, and is not afraid of work. Will take hold of anything to make money honestly, but prefers steady situation. Please address immediately O. HERLAPSEN, 22 Cornelia-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good education and character in an office for part of day. Address Q 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—$25 WILL BE GIVEN FOR a good situation as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, or entry-clerk in some respectable business, by a young man of character, ability, and experience. First-class reference from late employer. Address Y 24, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man in private family; is willing and obliging; will make himself generally useful; wages no object. Address Y 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man who can show a good reference from last employer. Address Q 20, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN OF LONG EXperience in the lumber business would like a situation in some good lumber firm of this city, either to travel West or take charge of books. Good city and country references. Address S 17, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work in a private family; reference if required. Call at 118 East Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—EITHER CITY OR COUNtry for a woman and her little boy; understands work; been 1 year in last situation. 197 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO cook, wash, and iron in a small private family. Please call at 147 Larrabee-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook the other as second girl in a private house or private boarding-house. Call at 794 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family; having no objection to a short distance in the country. 149 Eighteenth-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one as cook and laundress or general housework in a small family, the other to do second work in a private family; the best of city reference if required. Please call at 891 Clark-st., near Nineteenth.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO AMERICAN girls, one as cook and the other as second girl; best references given. Please call at 761 Carroll-av., between Lincoln and Robey-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one to do general housework and one to do second work; can give good references. Please call at 381 South Dearborn-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family. Call at 1503 Arnold-st. South Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELCH GIRL TO do general house or second work. Inquire at 307 Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GERman girl, for second work, or general housework in a small private family. Call for two days at 144 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family. Good references. 558 Fulton-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Please call at 1146 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or kitchen work in a private family. Call for two days at 19 Bremer-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK AND second girl. Address or call C, 159 Bremer-st., N. D.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. Call at 192 North Wells-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, or will do housework, in a small family. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a hotel or restaurant. Please call at 149 Eighteenth-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL in a first-class private family. Good references. Call or address 649 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or help in kitchen. Please call for two days at 402 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COMPETENT girl to do general housework in a small family; references given and required. Nor objection to the country. Call at 282 Walnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or general housework in a small family. Please call at or address 258 Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG girl to care for children, assist in housework, or would make herself generally useful. Apply at 922 State-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker in some large establishment, or among first-class families; cutting and fitting a specialty; is capable of taking charge of shop. Address 879 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED seamstress to sew and tend children, or sew and second. Good references given. R 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL; I AM a first-class seamstress and cutter; will also help in light housework. Call at 372 State-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS seamstress in a private family. Call at 32 Temple-st., between West Chicago-av. and Noble-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker, work in family or at home, or cutting and fitting; only dressmaker. Room 46, 189 West Jackson-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR take care of small children, by a person entirely competent. Best of reference. Address R 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENglish lady as housekeeper for widower or bachelor. Has no objection to children, and can give the highest references. Address Q 80, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to take care of a child, or to do second work in a first-class private family; can cook; good references. Please call at 256 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A BABY TO WET-NURSE at home; good breast of milk, and health good. References given and required. 225 Bushnell-st., South Side.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS IN A private family, or to do general housework. Call for 2 days, at 808 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO TAKE in family washing, at 308 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as laundress in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Address W 51, Tribune office.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help can be suited on short notice by applying to Mrs. L. LAPRISE, 384 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY GOOD, STRONG, COMpetent girls with excellent references, for city or country. Good girls furnished from this office at once. MRS. BAKER, 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES WISHING GOOD domestics, second and nurse-girls, please call and examine our help on Arcade-court, rear 148 Madison-st., Y. M. C. A. Building. Applicants for situations are carefully examined as to honesty and ability.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, where a half day's work will be received for board; prefers housework to sewing; reference given; West Side preferred. Address W 34, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FOR SALE—A CROSS-MATCH SPAN OF horses, black and bay, 15 hands high, 6 years old, can trot in 3½ minutes together. One of them is kind for a lady to ride or drive. Warranted sound, and can be bought at half their value and a good trial allowed. To be sold Monday, as the owner is leaving for Europe. To be sold together or separate. Apply in rear of 337 Michigan-av.

AT THE NORTHWESTERN TATTERSALLS, NOS. 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 Monroe-st., corner Michigan-av., regular sales of horses, carriages, buggies, harness, blankets, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Stock at private sale. E. D. BAILEY, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, and harness every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing at 10 a. m., at WESTON & CO.'S Auction Rooms, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND PHAETONS. 100 jobs to be closed out at cost during the next 30 days. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AS THE OWNER IS LEAVING THE city, two horses; one a reliable, family coupe or business horse rising 7 years of age; he is an excellent road horse, weighs 1,200 pounds, and is rangy and stylish. Also a first-class buggy horse, never handled for speed, but can show better than three minutes. Will be sold at one-third of their value and a trial of two days allowed. Apply at MR. PEABODY'S, No. 10 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXPRESS WAGON AND HARness; been used but little; to be sold reasonable, as the owner has no use for it. Apply at blacksmith shop No. 10 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE TEAM OF SMALL MARES, gentle and kind in all harness; fit for any sort of light work; price only $90, and harness to suit for $12; cost $70; a handsome 8-year-old mare, fit for buggy or business wagon for $65; a strong, sound work mare, $40; a 2-wheel gig, $15; business buggy, $25; the above have to be sold this week, at 371 West Fifteenth-st., near Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—THE ONLY GENUINE SHETLAND mare pony in Chicago; but 3 feet high; perfectly broke; 5 years old. Address P. O. Box 263.

FOR SALE—A BIG HORSE, WEIGHT 1,250 LBS, 8 years old, a good worker, either single or double, to be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner has no use for him. Apply at 114 East Twelfth-st., corner of Third-av.

LIGHT EXPRESS-WAGON—USED ONLY THREE months; cost $150; have no use for it; will sell for $75. No. 551 Michigan-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL VERY LOW A QUANtity of machinery, tools, etc., belonging to the plant of the late contractors for the Fullerton-av. conduit, including 1 earth elevator and carrier complete, 3 engines, 2 pile-drivers, a large lot of portable dirt cars and track in good order, tools, lumber, etc. Apply to FITZSIMONS & CONNELL, Room 7, 100 Washington-st.

T. S. & A. J. KIRKWOOD, DEALERS IN iron and wood-working machinery, steam engines and boilers, steam pumps, belting, hose, etc. John's Asbestos roofing. Nos. 171 AND 173 Lake-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

HANDSOME SINGER FAMILY SEWING MAchine; has tuck marker and attachments, and handsome furniture; price, $30; used but two months, and cost $75. No. 551 Michigan-av.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 322 WEST Madison-st.—Machines sold on monthly payments. Machines exchanged, rented, and repaired.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of W. T. Melville. "Smoke." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the California Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Caste" and "Kiss in the Dark." Afternoon and evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Engagement of the McKee Rankin Troupe. "The Two Orphans." Afternoon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Running a Corner."

CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. "The Two Orphans."

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake shore, foot of Adams street.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

GARDEN CITY LODGE 141, A. F. and A. M.—A regular communication will be held at Oriental Hall, on Wednesday Eve., Sept. 29. Work on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren fraternally invited.
H. F. HOLCOMB, W. M.
L. L. WADSWORTH, Sec.

HESPERIA LODGE NO. 411, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication this (Wednesday) evening, Sept. 29, at Masonic Temple, cor. Randolph and Halsted-sts. THIRD DEGREE. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
CHAS. H. BRENAN, W. M.
CHAS. F. FOERSTER, Sec'y.

FAIRVIEW CHAPTER, No. 161, R. A. M.—Owing to the unexpected absence of the High Priest there will be no special meeting on Wednesday evening, Sept. 29, as previously announced.
J. E. CHADWICK, Secretary.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE PARISIAN ENAMELERS, WHO PROFESS to make ladies "beautiful forever," are the most pernicious humbugs extant. Their vile plaster obstructs the pores, destroys the elasticity of the skin, and is at best a ghastly burlesque on nature. Laird's Bloom of Youth is the only article in existence which produces a complexion that is perfectly life-like, and at the same time gives a velvet softness to the surface, and prevents the formation of wrinkles. Sold by druggists everywhere.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, September 29, 1875.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday opened at 85⅞, fell to 85⅝, and closed a shade below the last figure.

An important step has been taken toward perfecting the ecclesiastical organization of the Reformed Episcopal denomination in the formation of the Synod of Chicago and the election of the Rt. Rev. Charles E. Cheney as the Synodical Bishop, an office corresponding in its scope and functions with the Bishopric of a Protestant Episcopal diocese. Nine regularly organized churches of the Reformed Episcopal body in Illinois have united in forming the Synod of Chicago, the first that has been constituted under authority of the general canon relating thereto.

It is stated with confidence in our Washington dispatches that the portfolio of the Interior Department will be tendered to Mr. George Dawson Coleman, President of the Pennsylvania State Board of Charities, and a gentleman of great wealth, though of no political prominence save as a strong friend of Senator Simon Cameron. That the Keystone State should have a Cabinet position seems to be regarded as indispensable, and while little is known concerning the gentleman named as Mr. Delano's probable successor, the fact that he has not figured conspicuously in Pennsylvania politics may on general principles be reckoned to his advantage.

The tears of the rag-money preachers may now be expected to flow gushingly. Secretary Bristow, in accordance with the requirements of the new currency law, has ordered the retirement of $304,584 in greenbacks, this sum being 80 per cent of the National Bank circulation issued during the past month. And yet another item in this connection comes all the way from Germany. It caps the climax, as William Allen would say, in this hard-money line. Germany, dissatisfied with the silver basis upon which her present financial system rests, has the temerity to repeal all her currency and banking laws, and substitute therefor a basis which is as nearly permanent as any standard can be, viz.: gold. Thus does the world drift away from the unwise precepts of the ancients.

Each day's reports from the Black Hills Council add to the probability that the labors of the Commission will result in complete failure so far as relates to the consummation of a treaty for the occupancy by the whites of the desired territory. The Sioux Chiefs in attendance at the Council grow more and more impudent and offensive in manner, and exorbitant in their ideas of the compensation to be received. The flurry of last Friday has passed over, and no fears are now felt of a repetition of the Modoc massacre of Government Commissioners. The presence, however, of troops as a precautionary measure is seized upon by some of the Chiefs as a pretext for grumbling, and these lordly brutes even go to the length of commenting unfavorably upon the fact that President Grant did not see fit to attend the Council in person. It begins to be evident that the Government will not be able to acquire the Black Hills reservation by peaceable purchase as the result of the pending negotiations.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday. Mess pork was active and declined 40c per brl on October, which closed at $22.15@22.20; cash quiet at $23.25. Lard was quiet, and 15c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $13.25 cash or seller October, and $12.05 seller the year. Meats were in fair request and firmer, at 8¼@8⅜c for shoulders, 12⅝c for short ribs, and 12⅞c for short clears. Highwines were quiet and unchanged at $1.15½ per gallon. Lake freights were dull at 2c asked for corn to Buffalo. Flour was in fair demand and steady. Wheat was more active and 1@3c higher, closing at $1.11½ cash and $1.09 for October. Corn was more active and 1½c higher, closing at 56½c cash, and 55½c for October. Oats were active and stronger, closing at 36½c for September and 33½c for October. Rye was quiet and steady at 73½@74c. Barley was moderately active and firm, closing at $1.10 cash, and $1.03 for October. Hogs were in active demand, and sold at 10@15c higher, closing strong at $7.50 @9.40 for poor to extra. Cattle were dull and 20@30c lower, with limited sales at $3.00 @5.25. Sheep were quiet and unchanged. On Saturday last there was in store in this city 797,311 bu wheat, 902,272 bu corn, 347,824 bu oats, 109,324 bu rye, and 113,904 bu barley. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $116.87½ in greenbacks at the close.

We have been furnished for publication the proof-slip of an open letter addressed by Mr. Charles H. Ham, the recently-removed Appraiser of the Port of Chicago, to Mr. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury. Such is the press of important and widely interesting matter upon our columns that we have not the space to print Mr. Ham's letter; indeed, we should not print it in any case, simply for the reason that it possesses no general interest. It is the letter of an individual who is angry and embittered at having been removed from an office which he desired to retain—a desire not shared by the Government. Mr. Ham is evidently a believer in the divine right of an office-holder to hold office, but he seems to have overlooked the fact that, though appointed by a Republican Administration, he has ceased to be a Republican, and is at variance with the party upon two essential and vital issues of the time—viz.: honest money, and hostility to the Whisky and Indian Rings. Being an enemy to his party, and not having the grace to resign, Mr. Ham was removed. That fact, however, is no warrant for the display of egotism and vindictiveness which characterize the "open letter." Mr. Ham is guilty of a ridiculous assumption of personal consequence in representing that the mighty power of the Treasury Department has been almost exclusively employed to effect his downfall. It is quite certain that Secretary Bristow's energies have not been in great part devoted to this object. Mr. Ham's removal could at any time be accomplished by a scratch of the pen, and the fact that he was removed is an indication of President Grant's deliberate conviction that the Government machinery would keep moving just the same, if not to better advantage, by dropping out the individual Ham.

MR. SCHURZ ON GOVERNMENT CURRENCY.

We trust no one has failed to read the speech of Mr. Schurz, delivered in Cincinnati on Monday night last and published in The Tribune next morning. The speech has additional force because delivered by a man of intellectual power, who disclaims any personal interest in the success of either political party, and who discussed the question of the currency from the standpoint of one interested in the preservation of truth and honesty, and in the avoidance of a policy fraught with countless disaster and ruin. He spoke in the interest of the nation, and his speech was a special appeal to the Democratic party with whom he had but recently acted. The Democratic, of all the parties that have existed in this country, has been specially distinguished because of its hostility to paper money, and the United States has been spared the calamity of an irredeemable Government currency which has overtaken every other civilized Government that ever attempted it wholly because of the firmness and persistency of the Democratic party. Its leaders have rendered the financial policy of this country an eminent example to the world by the ability with which, from Jefferson to Buchanan, they had maintained an absolute separation of the Government from any responsibility for any form of currency or any legal standard of values save that of the coin of the country. Another and distinguishing feature of the policy of the Democratic party, successfully maintained by that party since the foundation of the Government, was the strict limitation of the Government to its legitimate functions. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan, with the contemporaneous statesmen of that party, rendered the Governmental policy peculiar by insisting that the General Government should abstain from every interference with the business of the people, holding that this non-interference was an indispensable safeguard of popular liberty and free institutions. Mr. Schurz referred to these points in the general policy of the Democratic party which had contributed so much to the prosperity and glory of the country, and under which the people rarely felt the hand of the General Government. In contrast with this policy of absolute non-interference with the business and pursuits of the people, he quoted the proposition of the Ohio Convention, that the General Government should assume the function of supplying the country with paper currency; of regulating the amount thereof to be circulated; of increasing its value by reducing its volume, and of reducing its value by increasing its amount; of fixing a fictitious legal standard by which the value of all property might be increased or reduced at the will of the party accidentally in power. There could be no greater exercise of despotism, no act of confiscation or robbery more flagrant, than this investing the Government with absolute power to enrich its friends and to impoverish its opponents,—to control the wages of labor and all values of property at the mere discretion of any gang of corrupt and unconscionable scoundrels that might happen to be in office. Under sound Democratic Government, with specie payments the amount of coin in circulation adapted itself to the wants of trade; the surplus flowing elsewhere, and the deficiency being supplied from without. The Government sees to it that the coin is of the prescribed weight and fineness, punishes counterfeiting, regulates the banking system so as to render it safe, and then lets the currency and trade in all their relations to take care of themselves. But the Democratic party in Ohio propose that it do something more; that it issue an irredeemable currency; the paper money, having no intrinsic value, does not flow out when in excess, as is the case with specie; and the Government is to be authorized to fix from time to time the amount in circulation. As the value of this irredeemable paper declines with an increase of the excess and increases with the reduction of its amount, the power proposed to be given the Government is equivalent to the power to determine the money value of each man's property. No man can purchase property without the danger of having its money value reduced; no man can make a contract without having its value subject to changes by the arbitrary action of the Government. Armed with this authority, it is in the arbitrary power of the Government to reduce men to bankruptcy and ruin at its pleasure.

We submit this point to the careful consideration of all thoughtful men. This manufacture of irredeemable paper currency is no more a function of the Government of the United States than is the manufacture of bread. The idea that the Government must issue paper money belongs to the old despotic theory that all Governments are paternal and must do everything for the people. The Government of the United States, however, was founded on the very opposite theory—that the Government was to so administer the affairs of the nation as to interfere as little as possible with the business of the people. We have had statesmen who insisted that the Government should regulate production; and that for this purpose it should tax one portion of the people to pay bounties to other portions engaged in non-profitable productions. That when one man produced corn and sold his surplus, a portion of that surplus should be taken and given to the man who made jackknives and plated spoons, in order to equalize the profits of labor among all classes. This paternal system has been attempted in various ways. This manufacture of rags into money never to be redeemed, rests upon the same paternal theory. The Government is to fix the money value of the products and accumulations of the people. It is to fix the value of the weekly wages of labor, increasing or lessening it at pleasure. The men who hire as daily laborers at $2 per day in paper, or $1.70 in real money, may have to take their pay at the end of the week or month in paper worth 50 cents on the dollar. This power of working the machinery of money-values is of necessity the most corrupting in its character. Human integrity cannot withstand it. Clothed with it, no Administration could resist its corrupting influence, and the Government offices would become a den of thieves, rich with plunder, surrounded by their followers and dependents, all feeding upon the robberies of the public. In feudal days, paternal Governments appropriated the lands and labors of the people, and then paternally fed and clothed them; then Governments were both paternal and magnificent, and the people were paupers. Every step towards paternal Government is also necessarily in the direction of the pauperism of the people, and there is no step of that kind of such alarming dimensions as to invest the Government with the power to compel people to take irredeemable paper for their labor or its products, and to change the money value of their property at its pleasure.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE POLICE BOARD.

The decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the right of the Common Council to abolish the Police Board seems to have been generally construed as an indication that it will affirm the validity of the election at which it is pretended the charter of 1872 was adopted. There is no warrant in this decision for any such conclusion. It has been jumped at by those who desire the charter of 1872 to be sustained simply for the purpose of holding their offices from six to eighteen months beyond the term for which they were elected. All that the Supreme Court has decided is that, assuming the charter of 1872 to be in force, the Common Council had an unquestioned right to abolish the Police Board. The Supreme Court was bound to assume the charter of 1872 to be in force, because (1) it is in force as a matter of fact, and (2) if not treated as the *de facto* Government of the city, Chicago would be subjected to a series of acts and contracts that are null and void. It will be remembered that, when a majority of the Aldermen violated the injunction of the Circuit Court and canvassed the returns, Judge Williams declined to hold this canvass as void and of no effect because of the serious complications and manifold litigation likely to grow out of the confusion that would follow such a decision. While punishing for contempt the Aldermen who violated the injunction and the attorneys who advised this course, Judge Williams held the charter of 1872 to be in force for all purposes of city government until this election should be contested on its merits. The same view was taken by the Circuit Court when it refused to extend the injunction which the Police Board had sued out against the city. It was sustained by Judge McAllister, of the Supreme Court, when application was made to him for such an extension. It has now been sustained by the Supreme Court, which has never yet had the question of the validity of the charter election before it.

It would have been extremely unusual for the Supreme Court to take a mere incident of the charter and make it a pretext for deciding the whole charter question one way or the other, without evidence or arguments on the general question before it. To decide that the Common Council had exceeded its authority in abolishing the Police Board because the charter of 1872 is not and never has been in force, would have been to decide in effect that all acts of the present City Government done under the sanction of the charter of 1872, while in force *de facto*, never had a legal character. Such a decision would be a gross injustice to innocent parties,—contractors, public employes, loaners of money, etc.,—and it is not likely that the Supreme Court will take this ground, even if it sets aside the charter of 1872 altogether. It will probably be held that all acts of the City Government while acting under this charter should have full legal effect; but this will not prevent it from declaring the charter election illegal and void if it shall be satisfied that it was not held in compliance with the law, or that the majority for the charter was obtained by fraud. The former question—whether or not the election was held in a lawful manner—will come up before the Supreme Court to-morrow for argument, unless the counsel for the city seek another postponement. Meanwhile it is sheer folly for the "hold-overs" to persuade themselves, or endeavor to persuade others, that any decision recognizing the charter of 1872 as in force for the purposes of city government forecasts a recognition of the charter as having been legally adopted, and as binding upon the people for all time.

The change in street nomenclature and numbering which has been made by the Trustees of Hyde Park has been somewhat misrepresented or misunderstood. South of the city limits every street running east and west in Hyde Park is known by a number, from Thirty-ninth street up, eight blocks to the mile. The streets running north and south are extensions of the city avenues, such as Wabash avenue, Michigan avenue, etc. There has been no change in these names, but the Hyde Park Trustees have also numbered them for the better numbering of the houses. Thus State street is also known as First avenue, the next east is Wabash or Second avenue, and so on. The decimal system of numbering the houses, which is in vogue in Philadelphia and St. Louis, has also been adopted, whereby each block will begin with a new hundred. Thus, if the first house on Michigan avenue south of Thirty-ninth street is 3,900, the first house south of Fortieth street will be 4,000, the first south of Forty-first street 4,100, and so on. The same system will be adopted for the streets running east and west, as well as the avenues running north and south. The system is founded on good sense, and will save a deal of confusion in the future when Hyde Park shall be as thickly settled south of Thirty-ninth street as the city is north of Thirty-ninth street. As this condition of things is not very many years off, the adoption of the decimal system of numbering is timely and proper.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

The question is earnestly asked every day, How is the election in Ohio? As the time approaches the interest in the result deepens. The writer hereof has just returned from a trip through Ohio and a stay of some days in Cincinnati. He has made some examination of the probabilities of the election. He has conversed with eminent men of all shades of political ideas. He has found a gratifying unanimity of belief in the success of the honest-money ticket. Educated Democrats declare that the mass of the educated young men of their party will vote for Gov. Hayes. The Western Reserve will poll one of its old-time big votes, and mighty majorities enough in itself to carry the day, even if a large adverse majority were registered against specie payments in the rest of the State. But we do not believe there will be an adverse majority in the remainder of Ohio. So strong is the feeling in favor of honest money among the intelligent classes that even there is hope that Hamilton County, in which Cincinnati is situated, will vote for Hayes. The predicted disaffection in the Republican ranks has not appeared. The party has not gone into a campaign in such excellent fighting trim for several years. There is grave disaffection within the Democracy. The furious attacks of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* upon Thurman, Ranney, and every hard-money Democrat who refuses to accept its gospel of inflation and repudiation, have done grave harm to the *Enquirer's* party and great good to the honest-money ticket. Finally, the independent vote, which practically holds the balance of power in Ohio, is almost unanimous for Hayes. There will be scarcely a German vote, except of the Ultramontane class of Germans, cast for inflation, and they only on account of religio-political reasons. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, an independent paper of great circulation, is doing immense service for honest money. It is the accredited representative of the independent American-born voters of the State as the hard-money *Volksblatt* is of the independent Germans. The signs are that a majority of 15,000 or 20,000 votes will consign Allen and repudiation to a common political grave.

Since these observations were made, the Hon. Carl Schurz has brought his telling logic and brilliant oratory to bear in behalf of the cause of honesty. His coming was hailed with dread by the rag-baby nurses. The *Enquirer* published a tiny two-line announcement of his speech in an obscure corner of an obscure page. It was afraid to refuse to announce him, and afraid to let people know of his coming, if it could be prevented. Monday morning, the first column of its editorial page was studded with venomous attacks upon Schurz. It called him a pet of the bondholders, an emissary of the Rothschilds, a man bribed to speak. The charges were false. The *Enquirer's* crying out before it was hurt showed its fear of being hurt,—a fear that was well founded. The powerful speeches of Mr. Schurz will confirm hundreds, perhaps thousands, of wavering votes. They are no small factor of the forces which will direct the result of the election.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.

Wyoming has tried the experiment of woman-suffrage for some years. Its experience should be of some value to political thinkers and reformers, although an argument deduced from the state of things existing in a sparsely-settled Territory, with no cities of even moderate size, cannot be applied to a thickly-settled State, supplied with large cities, without undergoing very essential modifications. Unfortunately, however, it is almost, if not quite, impossible to discover just what the experience of Wyoming has been. The papers published in or near the Territory and the travelers who pass through it give precisely contradictory accounts. We are in receipt of two of these contradictions, in the shape of editorials in the Laramie *Sentinel* and the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*. The *Sentinel* says that woman suffrage has been a splendid success. The *News* takes just the opposite view of the question. Its editorial contains some rather convincing facts and figures, while the *Sentinel* deals wholly in sweeping statements. These, however, are interesting enough to deserve reproduction. The paper says:

> We never had a term of court here, held in a decent and comfortable place, with its proceedings marked throughout by decency and decorum, and divested of everything pertaining to levity and blackguardism, till our ladies were summoned to attend and participate in it.
>
> We never had a Grand Jury here that boldly and unflinchingly took hold to investigate offenses against decency and morality, and hunt out and bring offenders to punishment, till we had a Grand Jury composed largely of ladies.
>
> We have had several terms of court, but had scarcely been able to convict or punish a single criminal for any crime, however heinous, through the medium of those courts, till we got juries composed largely of women.
>
> We did not have a single election here without drunkenness, rowdyism, quarreling, fighting, and bloodshed, until our wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters were permitted to accompany us to the polls. We well remember the time when many a man stayed away from the polls, losing his rights of citizenship, rather than encounter the danger and rowdyism he must meet in order to exercise it.
>
> But all this is changed. Our elections go off as quietly as any other social gathering, no matter how heated a political campaign may be, or how important the issues at stake. And we all point with pride to the result, whether or not we agree as to the cause which has produced it.

The last clause we quote is a suggestive one. How far is the downfall of rowdydom in Wyoming due to woman-suffrage, and how far to the migration into the Territory of respectable, law-abiding men with families, to replace the previous gangs of roughs, cut-throats, robbers, and prostitutes? The article in the *News* gives pretty conclusive proof that the introduction of women into political life has not yet had any appreciable effect in causing the moral reform predicted for it by its friends. Thus, both intemperance and the social evil are still the crying sins of the Territory. The system of mixed juries, according to the *News*, has been quietly abandoned, on account of its great domestic inconvenience. Election expenses are said to have greatly increased, because women have to be brought to the polls in carriages. The women of Laramie, however, recently adopted a resolution that they were "as able to walk to the polls as to church or market." That such a resolution was needed shows that the practice of hiring carriages for feminine voters had become general. It seems to be admitted that there is much better order at the polls. This may be due to the presence of respectable men, as well as women. The women of Wyoming have one advantage over the men,—their votes are not challenged. One rash man challenged a woman at Laramie. She dropped her ballot and began to cry. Her escort thereupon promptly pummeled the challenger. The practice of interfering with the right of a woman to vote early and often has since been dropped. The wisdom of this is not apparent. It is much easier for a woman, by changing her dress and coiffure, to vote several times than it is for a man. It is easier, too, for a feminine than a male minor to deceive the judges of election on the point of age.

About one-tenth of the voters in Wyoming are women. In Massachusetts, under woman-suffrage, more than three-fifths of the voters would be women. Since the success of the experiment is so dubious in the former, the idea will probably not be hastily adopted by the latter or by States like it. In this city, would the vote of Clark street or Pacific avenue increase the purity of elections in the Second or Third Ward? Gov. Kirkwood showed a good deal of Delphic wisdom when he announced that he hoped for the "*distant* advent" of woman-suffrage.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad shows that that corporation is doing a very large and profitable business. In the year ending July 31, 1875, it earned more than $11,500,000. Operating expenses consumed less than half of this. The prospects of the future are even better than the facts of the present. A rolling-mill which the Company has put up at Laramie reduces the cost of re-rolling rails by one-half. The coal used comes from the Company's mines and costs, delivered, only $2 a ton. The business is growing rapidly. The transportation of cattle is becoming a new feature. In 1874, 262 cars of cattle were sent east from Cheyenne; in 1875, 571 cars. Within a few years, the income of the Company will probably be in the neighborhood of $20,000,000. So far, so good. There is another side to this bright picture, however. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, filed on the last day of the financial year covered by this railroad report, shows that on that day the Union Pacific owed the people of the United States, for interest which it had defaulted and which the people had been obliged to pay, the enormous sum of $9,071,852. The Company not only refuses to pay this sum or any part of it, but it keeps adding to it by persisting in its defaulting, and so compelling the nation to pay every cent of the interest on the guaranteed bonds. It is evident that there is no necessity for this persistent neglect to meet its obligations. The Company is solvent and strong. It has a monopoly of trans-continental traffic. It charges extortionate rates. It makes great profits and divides them between the ring that has already pocketed some $20,000,000 of discreditable, not to say dishonest, gains. The road was built with the proceeds of the first-mortgage and the land-grant bonds. The bonds issued in its aid by the nation were pocketed by the ring. The stock is all water. Not a dollar of it was ever paid up. It is barefaced robbery to declare a dividend on this stock and meanwhile default on the interest of the bonds. We regret to see that the men appointed by the Government to guard its interests recommend that a compromise should be made with the Company on substantially the plan so impudently suggested last year to Congress. The Government Directors then stultify themselves by saying that the road is a vast and valuable property, capable of returning to the Government the investment it has made therein. If this is so, there should be no compromise whatever. Let the people collect their dues. If legislation fails to make the Company pay up, we can foreclose our mortgage, in 1892, and run the road. The experiment of State ownership might as well be tried on this line as on any other. If the Directors are wise, they will abandon their persistent attempt to cheat the people, and devote some part of their enormous profits to paying their honest debts.

A BAD EGG.

There is very palpable evidence that the "Reform" candidate for Governor of Wisconsin is unworthy of the place he now occupies, and it is specific and direct enough to disqualify him from holding the office again or from receiving the vote of any honest man of any party in Wisconsin. The accusation is made by Capt. Carter, a citizen of Grant County, based upon an affidavit signed by H. L. Farr, who was a recruiting officer in Madison during the War. The substantial part of the affidavit reads as follows:

> In the month of January, 1864, William R. Taylor, who is now Governor of Wisconsin, was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Town of Cottage Grove; that at the time last mentioned, to wit, in January, 1864, the said William R. Taylor called on me at the Meredith House, in said city, and requested me to aid in procuring men to fill the quota of the Town of Cottage Grove, and at the same time he stated to me that said town had intrusted him with funds sufficient, and authorized him to pay not to exceed $200 to each of the men going to fill said quota; and he further said to me that we could make money out of the business in filling the quota of said town; that then and there the said William R. Taylor suggested to me that I had facilities for procuring recruits at a much cheaper ratio or for a less price than the town offered to pay, and he accordingly proposed to me that if any of said recruits were procured at a less price than $200, the balance should be equally divided between us, I, of course, acquiesced in the arrangement. In pursuance of that arrangement and agreement, the quota of said town was filled by us to those recruits who were residents of the Town of Cottage Grove, Gov. Taylor disbursing the moneys, paying the sum of $200 each. To other recruits, who were not residents of the Town of Cottage Grove, Gov. Taylor, with two or three exceptions, paid not to exceed $150 each, and in amounts ranging from $100 to $150. That the amount of money made by us in filling the quota of said town by paying short bounty, as above stated, was between $400 and $500, which amount was equally divided between us; that in all cases where receipts were taken from said recruits for the money paid to them, each of the recruits was required by Gov. Taylor to sign a receipt for the full sum of $200, instead of a receipt for the amount actually paid to such recruit.

If Gov. Taylor was a corrupt Supervisor, what is there to give any one confidence that he will be anything but a corrupt Governor? Gov. Taylor has been passing himself off as an upright farmer, an honest Granger, and a Reform Governor. He has been sailing under false colors, but the mask is off now. The gentleman who made the accusation challenged him to disprove the charges, and he has failed to do so, ample time having been given. If a majority of the people of Wisconsin, therefore, shall vote for him at the next election, the only inference which can be drawn is, that a majority of the people of Wisconsin would rather have a dishonest farmer for Governor than an honest business-man like Mr. Ludington. We incline to the opinion, however, that the people of Wisconsin will overwhelmingly declare on election day that they have had enough of the "reform" of this man, who is accused of being a swindler by a reputable citizen, and does not deny the charge.

FOR GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Judge Pershing, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is having his record overhauled most mercilessly. Even the Democracy begins to shiver as it sees its candidate kicked from pillar to post by the Republicans, while the Liberals, who looked upon him as the champion of that political regeneration of which they prate so unceasingly, are becoming so disgusted that they will probably go over en masse to the Republicans. In point of personal consistency, he is as greedy and hypocritical as Buell, the Democratic hard-money-inflation candidate for Governor of Minnesota, in that being a hard-money man he has accepted a position upon the rag-money ticket, and indorsed a rag-money Pennsylvania platform which is the very essence of inflation. In his refusal to resign his official position while running for office, he has shown that the cleanness of his ermine is of little consequence to him. The Philadelphia *Times* (Independent), which represents the Liberals of that State, says: "Judge Pershing has, by his refusal to resign his judicial place, dwarfed himself from the leader of a great political revolution, that involves a nation's regeneration in its scope, to the unfelt drift-wood of a mighty current. Judge Pershing has turned the great battle over to go hap-hazard as it may, and, if successful, he will wear an unearned crown, and the brightest chaplets of the victory will be lost in his timidity." Not content with raking him with relation to his personal connection with the canvass, the Republican newspapers have been hunting up his record, which they find to be very bad. In 1863 he voted for a resolution declaring the unconstitutionality of the Emancipation Proclamation; in 1864, against giving soldiers the right to vote; and, in 1865, against the ratification of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and also for a bill to prevent colored men from residing even temporarily in Pennsylvania. It is stated that there are other objections against Judge Pershing, but these are sufficient, or ought to be sufficient, to stamp him out of sight as a candidate. If hypocrisy, greed, disregard for judicial propriety, and hostility to human rights, are qualifications for office, Judge Pershing may be considered the model candidate of this fall's campaign.

For a few days past it has been possible to send telegrams to Europe at the rate of 25 cents in coin per word. This was the charge made by the Direct United States Cable Company. Its cable has unfortunately parted, and we are once more at the mercy of the old monopoly. The break is between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and it is predicted that the wire will be ready for work again in a short time. We trust this will be the case, for competition will be of substantial value to the community. A dispatch just received says:

> London, Sept. 28.—The authorities of the Direct United States Cable announce that it is interrupted in shallow water. A repairing-ship goes out immediately.

Speaking of the reduction of the cable rates brought about by the competition of the Direct Cable Line, the London *Times* of the 11th inst. says:

> It has been announced that the Anglo-American Telegraph Company will, on and after the 15th inst., and until further notice, reduce its rate for messages to New York to 1s per word. In lowering their charge by 50 per cent the Company has evidently made up its mind to run the Direct United States Cable Company very hard, whose tariff at present is 2s per word for day messages and 1s 2d in the night to New York. At the existing rate of 2s per word the average receipts of the Anglo-American Company are about £36,000 per month, or, say, £430,000 per annum, from which all expenses of working and management have to be deducted and a dividend paid on a capital of £7,000,000. The rival Company's capital is a little over £1,250,000. With the reduced rate of 1s per word, it would, of course, require double, the existing number of messages to be forwarded to produce the same amount as present, and, were these obtained, there would of necessity be an increase in the working expenses.

THE SOUTH SIDE RAILWAY.

There is no question but the association of people in the South Division of the city to resist payment on the "bob-tail" cars is a lawless combination. If the "bob-tail" cars are "nuisance" and an imposition upon the people, their removal ought to be accomplished by public ordinance. If they are in violation of an ordinance already in the city laws (as is claimed by many), this ordinance ought to be enforced in a lawful manner. But certainly individuals have no more right to take the law in their own hands in this matter than they have in any other. They have no right to use the property of the City Railway Company, and refuse all compensation therefor. It may be that some of those who have adopted this course refuse payment with the actual purpose of accomplishing a reform which they believe cannot be attained in any other way. All such persons, we presume, are keeping a careful and conscientious account of the number of rides they take without paying, and will refund the Company the full amount in bulk when the two-horse cars shall have been substituted for the "bob-tails." But we fear that the largest portion of those that resist payment under the pretense of reform are really doing it for the baser purpose of getting free rides. Such a movement as this naturally attracts the co-operation of all the "dead-beats" who are willing to use other men's property without paying for it.

We are informed that the South Division Railway Company fully intend to supply two-horse cars as rapidly as they can without making an entire sacrifice of their property on hand. If they are doing this, they are doing all that can be reasonably asked of them. If they have determined never to buy any more "bob-tails," but to procure two-horse cars as rapidly as they can out of their earnings, they are making a full concession to public opinion, and it is selfish and unfair to demand a sacrifice of $100,000 on their part. We are told that six of the new two-horse cars have already come and have been put on the track; that eleven more will be here as soon as they can be made; and that, thereafter, all new cars will be of the larger two-horse pattern, and will be procured as rapidly as the Company can afford to buy them. It is the intention of the Company, as we are informed, to supply two-horse cars for the main traffic of their various routes, and to keep the "bob-tail" cars to supply special demands, and to run them, in addition to the two-horse cars, morning, noon, and evening, when the rush comes. By pursuing a plan of this kind, the Company will be able to give better accommodations during the hours of the greatest travel than they would if they depended on two-horse cars alone. This programme ought to satisfy the public, but it cannot be carried out if the people refuse to pay under any and all circumstances unless a conductor forces them to do so.

The movement for the repaving of Wabash avenue has now made so much headway that there is little doubt but the entire street, as far south as Twenty-second street, will be repaved during this season. We hope that some of the property-owners along the street will make a contract for paving with the round cedar blocks instead of the oblong pine blocks, in order to have a fair test of their relative merits and durability. The Horse-Railway Company ought also to pave a portion of the space between the tracks with cedar, that it may be tested in the way of actual wear-and-tear under the horses' hoofs. A contract for the cedar posts can be made relatively as cheap as for pine; and if the cedar is as much more durable as the experience of other cities would indicate, it is sheer folly to insist upon laying pine simply because we always have done it heretofore. There is the best reason to believe that the cedar posts will last twice as long, and this can be definitely ascertained by laying cedar along a portion of Wabash avenue, which will be traveled more than any street in Chicago. The opportunity should not be lost.

The New York *Tribune* contains a report of an interview with a distinguished Democratic politician in Philadelphia whose name is withheld, but "his opinions will be found on that account more interesting to those who are studying the political horizon, because he spoke with perfect freedom, and did not, like a man conscious of being the subject of an interview, think all the time how his talk would read in print." We make space for the following extract from the interview:

> This confounded currency question bothers us greatly. I am a hard-money man, as you know,—no genuine old-time Democrat can be anything else,—and I see with great alarm that our party west of the Alleghenies is running wild after the "more-money" delusion. I thought we could put up a barrier at the Ohio line, and was amazed that the inflationists succeeded in capturing the Erie Convention. We believed we could hold them under there, and send them home tolerably well satisfied, by attacking the banks in our platform and declaring against either contraction or expansion, but they outnumbered us by nearly two to one. Now, in all the North, we have only New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and the New England States in the East, and two or three Northwestern States to depend on. I do not speak of the Pacific Coast States, because there is no controversy there. Everybody on that coast is for hard money. We shall try to hold the South, which ought to be firm for specie, because the prices of its staples—cotton and tobacco—are fixed in gold in the markets of Europe, and cheap paper money would not add one cent to their value. If the South stands firm we can control the National Convention next year and keep inflation out of the platform. If not, I fear we are lost, unless Allen is beaten in Ohio.
>
> "Do you mean to say that you would be glad to see Allen defeated?"
>
> "Between you and me, yes, though as a Democrat it would sound like treason for me to say so in public. The Ohio Democrats got us into this trouble with their dirty rag-money resolutions. Before their Convention met we were on the high road to victory. We only needed a platform of three words—honesty and economy—to have elected our President next year, when in step Gov. Allen, Pendleton, Ewing, and Cary, and they make such a mess of the whole business that nobody can predict the result. A lot of lunatics, the whole of them! While we were playing for the big stake of the Presidency and held the big trumps, they hazard the loss of the game to win a few petty offices in Ohio. They ought to lose, and I believe that every sensible Democrat hopes they will."

The Hon. John Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has written the following letter to the editor of the Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* in reply to an inquiry whether any of his speeches or writings gave in detail the process and probable effects of a return to specie on Jan. 1, 1879, according to the existing law's provisions:

> Mansfield, O., Sept. 21, 1875.—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 16th was forwarded to me here. I have read the extracts inclosed, and see what you want, but there is no published speech that will give it in detail. Perhaps if you will read the short debate in the Senate on the passage of the bill, just before Christmas, you will find an answer to your question. The bill itself gives to the Secretary of the Treasury almost unrestricted power to prepare for resumption, by the sale of bonds and the accumulation of coin. The general reduction of the greenback circulation, and the accumulation of gold, backed by the power to use all the surplus revenue and to sell all the bonds necessary to prepare for and maintain resumption,—all these together are ample to secure the end desired. And when it was seen that he had the power and the disposition to use it, a specie standard would be reached by as quiet a process as now we see gold advancing or falling daily in value. As I go away in a few minutes I cannot write more fully. My feeling has always been that we must reach specie payment before we can reach steady prosperity,—that it is not a pleasant process, but that the difficulty in the way is exaggerated,—and that the law of last winter though not the best way, yet is the best way attainable Congress would not, and will not, pass a more direct act of resumption. Very truly yours,
>
> John Sherman.

The *Inter-Ocean*, which boasts of its fearless fairness, printed a small scrap of Senator Schurz's great speech and suppressed all the rest. There is nothing which has appeared in its columns for a twelve-month which its readers would have perused with so much instructive interest as that speech on the currency question, but it does not let them see the speech because it swept away the rag-money cobwebs and the spiders who spin.

F. H. Winston, Esq., has, we are informed, under pressure from Mr. Hesing, consented to accept the united nomination of the Cosmops and the Jeffs for Mayor at the fall election. Mr. Winston will prove a popular candidate, at least with the Jeffs, and, if elected, a respectable and intelligent Mayor.

PERSONAL.

Colbert didn't postpone his eclipse.

Capt. E. M. Coates, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

Col. J. Martin, Topeka, is stopping at the Palmer.

J. R. Brown, the "mind-reader," is at the Tremont.

The Hon. James M. Harris, of Galena, is at the Palmer.

Gen. L. M. Bennett, of Omaha, sojourns at the Tremont.

T. Whitner, of Bloomington, Ill., is registered at the Gardner.

Edward O'Baldwin, the Irish giant pugilist, is dead and gone.

C. S. Jones and wife registered yesterday at the Gardner House.

They want to know who the American swimmeress is to be.

A. P. Grimsford, Marquette, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. Buck and family, of Mississippi, are at the Tremont.

The Hon. William Vorhees, Lexington, is a guest of the Sherman.

"A Mr. B. F. Taylor" also entertained Lord Houghton in New York.

Senator Oglesby is very proud over a new 10-pound boy born into his family.

J. T. Schwider and J. F. Lovell, of New Orleans, are at the Grand Pacific.

Simon T. Applegate and wife, of South Bend, Ind., are guests of the Gardner.

H. Griswold, Leavenworth, Kan., was registered at the Palmer House yesterday.

Carl Otto Peters, agent for Heidsieck & Co., Reims, is stopping at the Grand Pacific.

The man who manufactured the first seltzer is dead, but the evil that he did lives after him.

Minister Cushing is said to be popular in Madrid. In such cases no news is indeed good news.

M. Schischkin, Russia's gallinaceous representative, has arrived. Should he patronize a coupe?

F. R. Meyers, General Passenger Agent Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, is quartered at the Sherman.

Mrs. P. T. Nisbett, of Detroit, has had mora' too, and yet she couldn't play *Lady Macbeth* in original style.

Lady Burdett-Coutts has given a cattle-trough to the City of Manchester; also a drinking fountain.

Dilke has gone away to China, and yet the democratic principle of government survives in this country.

Christopher Columbus wasn't old enough to be a saint in 1870, but he's supposed to be nearer the mark now.

Basio Kouroshkike, editor of the St. Petersburg *Punch*, has died, and his Kauroskations have presumably ceased.

Swamp-lots in Duluth are advertised as "eligible sites from which to view the mellow shores of the moaning lake."

Sergt. Bete Noir is carrying the American flag through Canada, and is the laughing stock of the meanest street-urchins.

The wedding anniversary of the Rev. Dr. Goodwin and wife was pleasantly [illegible] Monday evening in the parlors of the [illegible]

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ts has given a cattle- Manchester; also a drink-

y to China, and yet the f government survives in

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tor of the St. Petersburg his Kauroskations have

are advertised as "eligi- riew the mellow shores

rying the American flag the laughing stock of ns.

sary of the Rev. Dr. [illegible]

gregational Church, the recipients announcing in advance that no presents would be received.

Adelina Patti was appropriately chosen to lay the corner-stone of the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital the other day.

Artemus Ward, we are told, used to write with one leg over the arm of a chair. That was a humorous substitute for a pen, probably.

Joaquin Miller has seen all the crowned heads of Europe, and yet he's not really what you might call proud. A little vain, that's all.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Charles Merriman, Charles L. Young, and Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., of Boston, arrived at the Tremont last evening.

Charles Bradlaugh came over in the City of Berlin the other day, which made the fastest time on record,—7 days 18 hours and 10 minutes.

Edwin Booth's left arm hangs useless by his side. A paralytic *Hamlet* would be a gracious novelty, but a palsied *Iago* might be open to objections.

Bishop Wells has laid hands on Ahrens and Abbey in the Milwaukee House of Correction, and one is now a confirmed forger and the other a confirmed horse-thief.

Wales is to have the Duke of Sutherland and a gang of Lords for traveling companions. Both of these "gents" used to "run wid der masheen" till their joints got too stiff.

A Parisian elephant ran away the other day and stole a loaf. Guess the Post-Office employes here must be Parisian elephants, they are so fond of stealing a loaf.

Daniel B. Reed was blind, but he could see the advantages of a new car-coupler he had invented. The railroad companies were blinder than he, however, and the poor fellow went crazy.

You cannot take up an American newspaper now without finding the announcement that Robert Dale Owen continues to improve. Why don't he improve for good, and have done with it?

Some folks have said the *Tribune's* Paris letters were immoral. Fitz-Boodle (who is an idiot) says he has been there, and that they are sane who say (Arsene Houssaye?) so.—*New York Graphic*.

As Ida Lewis justly observes, what's the use of admiration and appreciation to a girl whose parents are too poor to keep the cook-stove in operation; and why don't the public concentrate its adoration into edibles and drinkables?

Mrs. Henry M. Smith, a lady well known and much respected in Chicago, died in Brooklyn on Monday afternoon of consumption. Mrs. Smith was the daughter of ex-Congressman Charles Hudson. She was 46 years of age, and left three children. The funeral occurred yesterday.

Yet Hung, a Chinaman, recently died in this city, and his death notice was accompanied by these lines:

Thlow 'way him la'ge flat-flon,
Mash him tub an' bleak him pan,
Him got tlough him washee bus'ness;
Allee same dead Chinaman.
Gonee fin' out How, 'longside Joss.
—*San Francisco Post.*

The inmates of the Newsboys' Home recently clubbed together and bought a fine present for their Superintendent, Moses Hooke, in the shape of a large lance-wood cane. It was procurred in Brazil twenty-five years ago by a Commander in the United States Navy, and was on the Monitor, in her celebrated engagement with the Merrimac.

The Princess Domenica Ciarell was left a widow, with two sons, and the elder died. Almost crazy with sorrow, the Princess was ready to fight the men who brought the coffin, and protested they should not carry away the boy. In an interval of calm the younger brother, left alone with the body and the coffin, resolved to cheat the men and help his mother to keep Domenico. He hid the corpse in a closet and got in the coffin himself. He was carried to the church without discovery; but at the church, nearly suffocated, he groaned, and the coffin was opened, but he died in a little while. Now the mother is dead. All this in Paris only the other day.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—D. C. Labatt, New Orleans; W. H. Sullivan, New York; C. Gore, New York; E. Mariner, Milwaukee; A. Aldritch, Rochester; H. W. Nichols, Philadelphia; H. Herschman, New York; Abe Schwab, New York; S. Blumenthal, New York; J. W. Franklin, Baltimore; C. Klein, St. Paul; George G. Barry, Baltimore; G. Hirsch, New York.... *Gardner House*—John Jones, Racine; George W. Barnett, Galesburg; W. M. Sheehan, Ottawa, Ill.; Richard Lee, Hollowayville; L. Humphrey, South Bend; H. F. Limback, Forest City.... *Grand Pacific*—George E. Stevens, Cleveland, O.; G. A. Allen, New York; Wood G. Tousey, Indianapolis; H. Kiefer, New York; H. M. Bird, New York; Alex Canney, New York; J. B. Muir, New York; N. D. Coleman, New Orleans; Clinton Collier, Detroit; H. Dane, Woodland; W. Wilson, Philadelphia; C. Gibson, St. Louis; H. H. Hill, Moline; W. P. Fay, Boston.... *Sherman House*—N. P. Kingsley, Rutland; J. W. Sanders, Bellaire; L. E. Parsons, San Francisco; J. H. Smith, Ontario; C. H. Crosby, Boston; J. B. Howe, Clinton; J. M. Boone and C. D. Gorham, Fort Wayne; W. M. Angier, Omaha; H. H. Spencer, Cairo.... *Tremont House*—G. L. Davenport, Davenport; Herbert Taylor, England; George Swift, England; N. O. French, Boston; Col. Ralph Plumb, Streator; John C. Gault, Milwaukee.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Ex-Senator Wade finds the only cause for our present evils, moral, material, and spiritual, in the want of a high protective tariff. The man is a hobby-rider; and he never was a powerful thinker.

If the Republicans of Massachusetts should take up Gen. Bartlett, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and nominate him for Governor, what would the Democrats do? It might complicate things if Gen. Bartlett should be elected to both offices.

The population of Minnesota, according to the census taken this year—Ramsey, Faribault, Benton, and Winona Counties being estimated—is 903,856. It is probable that the official figures will be 2,000 or 3,000 less. The population at the last census was 439,706.

Gov. Taylor was recently interviewed as to his connection with the bounty-brokerage business. It is said that he did not absolutely give the lie to the affidavit of his former partner, but was content with a general asseveration that he couldn't remember matters which occurred so long ago.

The people of Macoupin County, having agreed to compromise their Court-House debt, are confronted with another legal obstacle. The only way in which they can settle the old debt is by an issue of new bonds, and such an issue would be illegal unless made by the authority of the Legislature.

The nomination of Nelson I. Norton for the Congressional vacancy in the Thirty-third New York District by the Republicans is a substantial victory for the best elements of the party. Walter L. Sessions, who narrowly missed getting the nomination, is on many accounts an objectionable man.

The Dubuque (Ia.) *Telegraph* is evidently alarmed by the suggestion that hard-money Republican Congressmen may help to elect Mr. Kerr Speaker. "If such should be the course of the Republicans," says the *Telegraph*, "the currency-reform Democrats ought to take up, vote for, and if possible elect, Judge Kelley Speaker." That is an idea. What do the Ohio Democrats think of it?

Gov. Davis, of Minnesota, has addressed an open letter to Mr. Edward P. Allis, through the columns of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, on the currency question. The Governor is a hard-money man, and opposed to the interconvertible greenback bond. He illustrates the subject with great wealth of example and historical facts. The letter is long and searching. It will put Mr. Allis to his wits' end for an answer.

The trial of Siney, leader of the workingmen's organization in Pennsylvania, for conspiracy and breach of the peace, promises to have some political significance. Senator Wallace will conduct the prosecution, and Messrs. Butler and Carpenter have volunteered for the defense. The last two gentlemen are becoming distinguished as the champions of the laboring man. [illegible]

THE SIOUX COUNCIL.

The Commissioners Listen to Further Indian Harangues.

Red Dog Desires a Wagon, Horses, Cattle, and a Gun and Ammunition for Each Lo.

After These Preliminary Tokens of Good Faith, They Will Talk on the Black Hills Topic.

White Men Live on the Interest of Their Money—Injun Wouldn't Mind Taking Some of That.

Mr. Spotted Bear Mentions Seventy Millions as About the Proper Thing.

The Aboriginal Elite Are Shocked at the President's Absence.

Likewise, the Presence of Troops Doth Offend Them to the Soul.

Microscopical Chances of an Agreement Between Civilization and Impudent Ignorance.

THE COUNCIL.

ABORIGINAL IMPUDENCE.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Sept. 27, via FORT LARAMIE, Wy., Sept. 28.—The threatened outbreak of last Friday on the part of the Indians passed over without any person being hurt. Everything is now quiet. The cavalry guard is stationed inside the stockade. At a meeting yesterday in the Commissioners' room the Indians agreed to submit a proposition to-day. At the usual hour to-day the Commissioners were on the council ground. A vidette and skirmishing line of cavalry on foot and horseback extended 200 yards on either side and to the rear of the Commissioners' tents. The Indians kept outside these limits. Other precautionary measures were taken to protect the Commissioners from attack or surprise. At 3 o'clock 320 head Chiefs and soldiers formed a half-circle in front and 100 feet from the Commissioners. Before the speaking commenced, Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Red Dog, and thirty other head Chiefs, sat down in the circle midway between the Commissioners and the circle of Chiefs. After a lapse of fifteen minutes, Red Cloud and Red Dog approached the Commissioners. The former said he had selected Red Dog to speak for him and his people.

RED DOG.

The latter said: The Great Father has picked out your wise men to make a treaty with the Indians. You came here with troops several days, and this troubles our people. He said all the young men head Chiefs had reached a conclusion, great difficulty being experienced in getting proper interpretation. Red Cloud said he wanted one of his own people to write down all that was said, and thereupon grasped a half-breed boy from the crowd of spectators and seated him at the table. Red Dog said six generations of Indians had been fed by the Government. His people now want guarantees of food and clothing seven generations more. He said the Indians were ready to make a treaty. He wanted pay for the gold already taken out of the Black Hills, and wanted to sell only such portion of the Black Hills as gold had been discovered in, and, for relinquishing their right therein, he wanted a light wagon, a span of horses, six work cattle, a gun and ammunition for each head of an Indian family. He also insisted that the southern boundary of the Indian reservation be changed to the middle of the North Platte River, and that mounds be put up along the middle of the river. He also wanted back pay for what had been taken out of the Black Hills. He again repeated that he would only dispose of that portion of the Black Hills where gold was found. He meant he would not dispose of the Big Horn, Powder River country, as suggested by the Commissioners. He said he didn't want any other road through the reservation to the Black Hills except the one the thieves traveled by. He meant Gen. Custer's trail from Bismarck. He did not want roads running through the Black Hills or through the reservation. He said he would speak about the rights of the half-breeds and squaw-men another time.

LITTLE BEAR,

Chief of the Cheyenne Agency, made a long speech, wherein he said the President had got a safe full of money. The President protects it. So, they have mountains of gold, and they protect it, to get rich out of it. He said when the white men had a good thing they got rich on it. His people wanted to get rich out of the Black Hills and the back-pay for money taken out of them by the whites. The President sent you out here. What we have to say we want you to report to the President. As long as an Indian lives we want guarantees that he will be fed, clothed, and annuities distributed right. The President does very little for us now. We want to be helped and taken care of forever. He wanted the Agent and interpreters changed, and the privilege of selecting new ones themselves. He wanted Catholic priests for teachers, as they had had all they wanted of other denominations. He also insists that, in future, when annuity goods come, they wanted to be furnished a duplicate bill of them, so that some of their own people could examine it. When all these things are done, we will then think of what you have to say to us. He then retired, and

SPOTTED TAIL

came forward and said: "Yesterday, when we called on you Commissioners, you were all drunk, and you tried to throw a blanket over my head. To-day I breathe the free air of Heaven amongst my own people, and can now talk to you what I did not wish to say yesterday. If you want our land we want the boundary line of Nebraska changed and a reservation engaged, and we want to know what you say.

Commissioner Allison said on that new question he would have to consult the President.

Spotted Tail resumed, and said he wanted to retain the present Agency here and on the Missouri River as long as the race existed. If his people moved again he wanted to get enough money so that they could live on the interest. He further said he wanted good white men with them, and wanted Catholic priests to teach them white men's ways—reading, plowing, cultivating the soil, and raising stock. He was opposed to the Government preventing white men and half-breeds who married Indian women from living in the country. He wanted the troops removed from the Agencies and put to watching the Black Hills.

He was followed by

SPOTTED BEAR,

of the Cheyenne Agency, who said it looked bad to see troops around the Council Camp while making a treaty. He said his tribe wanted a great deal for the Hills, but before they sold them the white people would go and steal them. He said there were a great many bad men on his reservation. He wanted Catholic priests to educate the people and make them wise. He said he wanted the Great Father to grant them

SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS

for the Black Hills. White people put money out at interest; the Indians wanted also to live on the interest of their money. He spoke in behalf of the white men and half-breeds of his tribe. He wanted to select them as traders, and have several trading posts on an Agency. He repeated the remarks of his predecessor. He wanted duplicate bills of annuity goods to come to the Agency. He wanted a telegraph operator at the Agency so he could talk with the President quick when anything was wrong. He wanted the soldiers removed from the Agency. He wanted the President to give every Indian a house, farm-wagon, horse, cattle, and tools.

The Commissioners here announced the close of the Council until to-morrow. Men versed in Indian character say no treaty can be made. The Commissioners, while zealously working, have no knowledge of Indian character, and are gradually widening the gap between themselves and the Indians.

OTHER INDIAN MATTERS.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 28.—Maj. Kinzie Bates and Lieut. Frank Edmunds, with a company of soldiers, will leave Fort Randall this week for Keho Paka and Running Water Valleys, where they will remain on duty till the Indians in that locality become less demonstrative in their disposition to go on the war-path. This Black Hills matter has excited them to fever heat, and ten stayed at home where one went to the Grand Council at Red Cloud, and where it will only require one company at present to intimidate them, four weeks hence a regiment will have no influence. Black Hills adventurers will do well to make a note of this.

A CATTLE-STEALING RAID.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Sept. 28.—Mr. Wulfgen, just reached here from Snyder's Ranch, on the Sabille, 30 miles west of Fort Laramie, reports that on Friday last four Indians came to the ranch, stole seventeen head of horses, and fired at two unarmed men who were herding the cattle near by, a ball grazing one man. The Indians crossed the North Platte with the stolen horses at Bull's Bend, going due north.

THE OSAGES.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 28.—A special to the *Commonwealth* from Wichita says reliable information has been received that the Osage Indians have left their reservation. Their excuse is that the Government does not supply them according to agreement. On July 14 there were 246,000 pounds of freight for them at Wichita, and now there are 460,000 pounds which, through the inefficiency of the contractors, is not forwarded. Government officers are now trying to ship this freight by other than the regular contractors.

RAILROAD NEWS.

RAILROAD MEETING AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 28.—At a meeting of the citizens of Louisville and the Committee on Railroads from both Boards of the General Council of the City, invited by the Mayor to meet the Committees from Richmond, Va., and Lexington, Ky., to confer upon the completion of direct railroad connection between Louisville by way of Lexington, Ky., and Richmond, Va., and tide-water, it was resolved that it would be wise and desirable for the City of Louisville to aid by a subscription of $500,000 in the completion of so important a line of intercommunication; that a committee of five should be appointed to carry out the object of the meeting.

The Committee met with Dr. M. E. Standford, and, after a conference with the Richmond and Lexington Commissioners and a full discussion of the subject before them, it was resolved that the Commissioners heartily recommend the General Council and citizens of the City of Louisville to subscribe $500,000 to the Louisville & Big Sandy Railroad Company, for the completion of the unfinished division of the railway between Mount Sterling and the western terminus of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, thus securing a direct line of railway from Louisville to Richmond and the seaboard, this subscription to be conditional upon the subscription for the same object of $200,000 from Central Kentucky and $800,000 from the City of Richmond, when the present Directory and the present stockholders shall have agreed to satisfactory terms for transfer of the control of the road to the new subscribers as above named, and when the Legislature of Kentucky shall have granted such amendments to the present charter as the new subscribers may require.

THE ALABAMA & CHATTANOOGA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A meeting of the creditors of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, held yesterday, was presided over by Charles L. Frost, who stated that the sum total required from the bondholders, to get possession of the road from the Trustees, including the past-due interest, was, in round figures, $609,464.67. If the creditors did not come to an understanding and comply with the terms which the Trustees bid, before the 11th of October, the road must be resold to pay the legal expenses. Mr. Frost said, further, that "a more rascally set than the Governor of Alabama and his clique did not exist. The road's engines had been wrecked, its coal mines had been sold for almost nothing, and its property ruined, to enrich a set of political scoundrels." A committee of three, consisting of Charles L. Frost, John Sickles, and Joseph Morse, was appointed to meet the representatives of the first-mortgage bondholders, and endeavor to effect a compromise. The meeting adjourned, subject to a call of the Chair.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

The Traffic Department of the Illinois Central Railroad reports earnings for August as follows:

	1875.	1874.
In Illinois, 707 miles	$508,663.98	$572,108.24
In Iowa, 402 miles	142,638.45	139,860.74
Total, 1,109 miles	$651,302.43	$711,968.98

The Illinois earnings are $719 per mile, the Iowa earnings $355, the average for the whole road being $587 per mile.

The Land Department reports for August sales of 838.39 acres of land for $6,621.90. Cash collections on land contracts amounted to $11,-755.79.

GRAND HAVEN ITEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Sept 28.—The Michigan Central Railroad is now running an opposition line between this place and Grand Rapids to Detroit, via Holland, making two trips daily on fast time. Parties in the interest of this and the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad have bought the right of way and building from the present Michigan Lake Shore depot to foot of Washington street, adjoining the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad depot. Tracks are to be laid immediately and a new depot built. Quite an opposition between the roads has been started.

THE CHICAGO, CLINTON & WESTERN.

Work on the Chicago, Clinton & Western Railroad has been suspended. About 400 men have been at work and have been discharged. Mr. Bridges, the contractor under F. E. Hinckley, says the work will not be resumed until Mr. Hinckley can adjust some difficulties he has had with one of the railroads with which he is connected; but it is very likely that nothing more will be done until spring. The track is laid for about 17 miles westward from Clinton, Ia.

A TAX CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 28.—Attorney-General Buskirk to-day gave an opinion in reply to the Auditor of State to the effect that the act of March 17, 1875, authorizing the suspension of collection of tax voted in aid of railroads under the act of May 12, 1869, does not act as a suspension of a lien, but only of collection, and the lien must be discharged by payment under the terms of the statute; also that the delinquency only attaches to half of the amount of the tax for the first year, as specified in the law.

THE KANSAS CITY DEPOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 28.—A general meeting of railroad Superintendents is to be held in this city to-morrow, to take action in regard to the erection of a union depot on the site of the one burnt last week. A strong effort is being made to have the new depot built near the present State-Line House, or over the line in the State of Kansas. It is not probable that those who have the power to locate the building will go far from the present quarters.

RAILROAD SALE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 27.—The Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Railroad bankrupt-sale, which was postponed from the 14th of September, took place to-day. The road was purchased by Benjamin J. Crane, of this city, for $1,000. There were no opposing bids. Crane will take measures to complete the road soon.

THE DES MOINES REUNION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 28.—The members of the Society of the Army of Tennessee are coming on every train. Gen. Jeff C. Davis and staff and Gen. Crook and staff are here. The President and party will arrive on the Keokuk & Des Moines Road to-night, and remain in the sleeping-coach until 7 o'clock, when they will be awoke by a national salute from the Olmstead Battery, and escorted to the residence of Judge Cole. Gen. Belknap and party will arrive by the Rock Island Road at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning. To-morrow evening a reception will be held at the Opera-House, when Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, will deliver the annual address to the Society. The city is extravagantly decorated, and a hearty welcome to the heroes is extended.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—About 1,000 people witnessed a game of ball at the Grand Avenue Park yesterday between the Brown Stockings and Philadelpeias. Pearce lost the toss, and the Browns went to the bat, and, for the first three innings, drew blanks, but, in the fourth, earned two runs by a good streak of batting. After this they failed to secure a run, and the Philadelphias won the game by runs in the last three innings. Miller was unable to play, owing to injuries received in yesterday's game, and Seward caught in his place. The latter player is rapidly developing into a first-class catcher, although yesterday three errors at critical points of the game were charged to him. Fulmer, for the Quakers, had to give up on the fifth inning, on account of his ankle, which was sprained in Monday's game. His play during the five innings was unexceptional. Murnan, McGeary, and Meyerle also distinguished themselves by a fine exhibition of their powers. The general play of the visitors was very good, the only error charged to them being a passed ball by Snyder. Following is the score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphias	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Umpire—Mr. Powers, of the Brooklyn Atlantics.

THE TURF.

AT DAYTON, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 28.—The attendance at the Southern Ohio Fair was better to-day than yesterday. A great many people are expected to-morrow to witness Goldsmith Maid with a running mate against time. The Maid arrived safely at 9 this evening from the West on a special car. The running race to-day, mile heats, three in five, for a purse of $500, was won by Worcester in three straight heats; time, 1:50¼, 1:48¾, and 1:47¾. The trot for the 2:45 class, purse of $500, three in five, was exciting, but was adjourned after the sixth heat till to-morrow morning on account of darkness.

THE FREEPORT DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Sept. 28.—Following is a summary of to-day's races:

Class 1, purse of $300 for horses with no record below 3:20:

Lehigh	1	1	1
Harry Hopkins	2	2	2
Jim Lane	3	4	3
Fleecer	5	3	5
Bay Dan	4	5	4
Billy Schroyer	6	6	dis.
Little Mac	dis.		
Molly Casey	dis.		
John	dis.		

Time—2:45; 2:40; 2:45¼.

Class 2, purse of $500, for horses with no record below 2:38:

Nellie	1	1	1
Lady Logan	2	2	2
Badger	3	4	3
Medoc	4	3	4
W. L.	5	5	6
Nat Baker	6	6	5
George Lucas	dis.		

Time—2:30; 2:31; 2:33¼.

The day was pleasant, and the racing good. The track was in excellent condition. Lehigh, owned by Mr. Phillips, of Rockford, Ill., was a favorite in the pools for the purse of $300. Nellie, owned by Mr. Abbott, of Covington, Ky., took three straight heats, never breaking. She displayed beautiful trotting. Great enthusiasm was manifested. Three thousand people were present. The running race was postponed till 1 o'clock Wednesday.

AQUATIC.

THE YACHT CLUB.

The members of the Chicago Yacht Club met yesterday evening at the Sherman House, and distributed the prizes to the winners in the recent race. The Frolic got a silver cup, the first prize in the first class, and the Zephyr $15, the second prize in the same class. In the second class the Lucy took the first prize, $25, and the Lincoln the second, amounting to $15.

Capt. Goodrich was tendered a vote of thanks for the prize donated by him, and was also made an honorary member of the Club.

No definite arrangements were made for another race, but the Commodore will probably call the fleet out some Saturday afternoon, to contend not for prizes, but for glory.

THE TRIGGER.

MATCH AT CHAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 28.—To-morrow a shooting-match between the Decatur Shooting Club and the Grand Prairie Club of this city will come off. A large number of the members of neighboring clubs are in the city to-night, and a lively time is anticipated.

FINANCIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Payments on account of the assessment of the syndicate fund for the Bank of California have been lively to-day, and the greater portion of the amount is now in the vaults. The San Francisco Stock Board to-day authorized the payment of 20 per cent of its subscription of $250,000. The bank will probably reopen Saturday next, though there has been no official action yet to that effect. The usual semi-monthly commercial collection to-day showed prompt payments and no suspension reported, though there is a rumor about of an extension granted a heavy grain firm. The report, however, lacks confirmation. The feeling in business circles is generally very cheerful and confident.

THE WAUKESHA, WIS., FAILURE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 28.—Mr. R. L. Gove, the Assignee of the suspended banking-house of O. M. Tyler & Co., of Waukesha, Wis., states that the entire liabilities are $32,000, and that the creditors will not receive more than 20 cents on the dollar. Advances of considerable amounts to E. R. Hendree, the absconded lessee of the Bethesda Springs, together with the previous losses in speculation, occasioned the embarrassment which led to the bank's collapse. The standing of Mr. Tyler has been very high in the community, but all this is now reversed. He has resigned his various official positions in the church and Sunday-school.

WINONA, MINN., ASSIGNMENT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 28.—The large lumbering firm of J. & G. Robeson, of Winona, made an assignment to-day. The liabilities are stated at $135,000; assets, $330,000. Unusual depression in the lumber trade is assigned as the cause of the failure.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather, with easterly to southerly winds and falling barometer, and rain in the northern portions of Michigan and Wisconsin.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	W'ther.
6:53 a. m.	29.97	56	75	N., fresh		Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.00	58	76	N., fresh		Clear.
2:00 p. m.	29.98	58	76	N., fresh		Clear.
3:53 p. m.	29.96	58	76	N., fresh		Clear.
9:00 p. m.	29.99	55	80	N., fresh		Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.92	56	81	N., fresh		Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 58; minimum, 54.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—Midnight.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Chicago	29.92	56	N., fresh		Clear.
Davenport	29.99	61	E., fresh		Clear.
Denver	30.17	65	S. W., light		Fair.
Duluth	29.98	47	N. E., brisk	.07	Light rain.
Escanaba	30.00	46	E., fresh		Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	30.07	45	N. E., light	.03	Cloudy.
Leavenwo'h	29.91	62	Calm		Clear.
Omaha	29.86	66	S. W., fresh		Clear.

THE FAST MAIL-TRAIN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Supt. George S. Bangs, of the Postal Service, this afternoon addressed the members of the Board of Trade on the matter of running a fast evening mail-train from this city to the West. He said it was impracticable, and would not be advantageous; that the morning train served all purposes.

Great preparations are being made for the soldiers' reunion to take place at Fort Wayne next Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 4 and 5. Senator Morton, Gov. Hendricks, Gens. Sherman, Logan, and Wallace, and other celebrities, have promised to be present and make speeches.

INDISPENSABLE IRON.

Used by the Corrugated Iron Company to Make the Best of Fire-Proof Shutters and Doors.

Also in the Construction of the Eureka Wrought-Iron Bridge—An Invention of the Utmost Importance.

One of the most important lessons of our great fire of 1871 was that which showed the absolute necessity for iron shutters to the windows of a building in order to make it fire-proof. However solidly and securely a building may have been erected, unless it was provided with adequate protection from without by means of shutters whose fire-resisting qualities were most perfect it was liable to destruction as surely as the neighboring structure composed entirely or in part of wood. Many fine business-blocks were consumed which, had their owners provided them with iron shutters, would have been saved. The lesson, as everybody knows, has not been thrown away on our builders and property-owners, for nearly all the first-class buildings of Chicago to-day are provided with iron shutters.

Our object in calling attention to this fact is to administer a word of caution to certain parties who are reckless in building, and who in the face of facts, and regardless of the unanimous expression of all our leading architects and capitalists, frequently place on their building shutters whose fire-resisting qualities are little if any better than wood. There cannot be a question raised as to the superiority of iron shutters and doors made with ventilating air passages from Munson's patent by the Corrugated Iron Company over all others. They are used on nearly all the best buildings of Chicago, and have received the most extravagant praises from our prominent architects and leading citizens who have seen them tested. The same may be said of the metal shingles and iron roofing, which the reader may examine and test at any time by calling at the warerooms of the Company, Nos. 215 and 217 Lake street.

In this connection we should call attention to the fact that the Corrugated Iron Company's shutters are constructed so as to open both inside and out. Such was not the case with the iron shutters on the building Nos. 58 and 60 South Water street, which was greatly injured by fire last Tuesday night. They could only be opened from the inside; the firemen were greatly incommoded thereby, and the flames got terrible headway.

The Corrugated Iron Company is as equally noted for its wrought-iron bridges as for its unrivaled fire-proof doors and shutters. The "Eureka" bridge is pronounced by all judges of bridge-building superior in design to all other bridges made. It is a recent invention, but, although the Company has not been long engaged in their construction, they have gained a wide-spread notoriety. This bridge possesses qualities that recommend it as a most economical and substantial one either for highway or railroad purposes, and such as all parties having interest in bridge-construction would do well to investigate. Its simplicity and freedom from all tendency toward complication of strains on any part of the metal used are points too prominent to be overlooked. In this bridge has been secured a perfect equalization of contraction and expansion, as well as absence of atmospheric pressure. The maximum strength of all the metal used remains when the bridge is completed, none being lost in the introduction of rivets, screws, or short bolts, thereby avoiding all shearing or cutting tendencies so common in bridges now in use. In the appending of tracks and roadways the bridge suffers no loss of power, but really gains by the manner in which that object is accomplished. All parts are free of access for purposes of painting or examination, and no fracture can be conceded from exposure.

The bridge is of the arch or bowstring style, and built entirely of solid round iron rods of any given size or number, and firmly secured with cast metal clamps and blocks. The character of the material used is such as to admit of no delay in its speedy construction, as it requires but little skilled labor to prepare it for use, and can be obtained in the market at the shortest possible notice. It is also symmetrical in appearance, and powerful in strength and durability.

The Company are at present engaged in building a large number of these bridges. Wherever placed they have given the utmost satisfaction, and with the extensive practical experience of Mr. D. S. Courter, President of the Corrugated Iron Company, in the art of bridge-building, he cannot fail in bringing it into successful competition with the best line of iron bridges now offered to the public notice.

FAIRS.

KANE COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., Sept. 28.—The Kane County Agricultural Society will give their twenty-fourth annual fair, commencing on Wednesday, the 29th inst., and closing on Saturday. The grounds and track are in a splendid condition, and everything is being done by B. C. Yates, the President, and J. P. Wheeler, the Secretary, to make it a success, which it undoubtedly will be. Twenty-three horses were on the track to-day, practicing for the races. A number of the horses were from Ottawa. Among other cattle that arrived last night were nine genuine Ayreshires from Cairo. Mark Dunham has six of his best blooded horses on the ground. They were lately imported from France. Special trains will be run daily from Aurora. Large crowds are expected.

THE PITTSBURG EXPOSITION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 28.—President Grant, Gov. Hartranft, and ex-Speaker Blaine, have signified their intention to be present during the Exposition, which will be opened next week with a grand parade of the military of both cities. The boilers and engines for furnishing power to the mechanical department will be in place and ready for action by Saturday. Four acres of flooring are already laid, and the measuring of space for exhibitors will commence to-morrow. Arrangements are being made for a number of excursions to different points of the State. It is understood that a grand rowing regatta will take place during the Exposition.

THE IOWA STATE FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 28.—The arrivals of live stock, implements, and other articles to-day for the Iowa State Fair have added very materially to all the different departments, and the exhibition is now fully up, in most respects, to that of previous years. The opening addresses were delivered by President Mills and the Hon. J. B. Grinnell. Little Crow, owned by Allen Brothers, won the trotting race for 4-year-old stallions, and Lady Elgin the free-for-all pacing race in three straight heats. Best time, 2:29¾.

WENONA UNION FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WENONA, Ill., Sept. 28.—The entries of the Wenona Union Fair close at 12 to-morrow. The show of cattle is good, while horses, sheep, and swine are the finest ever seen in Central Illinois. Much of the premium stock of the State Fair is here. New stalls are being erected, and every effort made to accommodate the stock. Many of the fastest running and trotting horses in the State have arrived. Special trains begin to run on both roads to-morrow.

MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Sept. 28.—The Macoupin County Agricultural Society commenced its twenty-first annual Fair at their grounds near this city to-day. The entries have been large, especially of fine cattle and horses. The attendance was fair.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 28.—Entries to the Michigan Central Fair are not closed this evening. There are nearly a thousand at present. Preparations for a better display than usual are made.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 28.—The County Fair began to-day with better prospects than ever.

DUQUOIN DISTRICT ILL.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CHESTER, Ill., Sept. 24.—The District Fair at Duquoin, Ill., this week, covering the Counties of Perry, Randolph, Jackson, Williamson, and Franklin, was a complete failure, not more than twenty-five to thirty persons appearing on the grounds at the opening on Monday. Dr. James Cowan, of Memphis, a well-known Southern horseman, was in attendance with a stable of fine-blooded stock; Capt. C. C. Williams, of Chester, was there with a pacer; Tom Logan and Tom Osburn, of Murphysboro, Jackson County, were also present with a number of fine horses; but, there being so few people present, the gentlemen named left the grounds in disgust. The Fair-management, from the report of these parties, totally neglected to make any preparations to receive entries, to arrange the grounds, or do anything calculated to make the exhibition a success. In fact, the Fair-grounds are reported to be a complete wreck,—the fencing down here and there; horse and cattle stalls all out of fix; and nearly all else pertaining to the grounds in a like condition. Our people would be glad to know something about this matter; how it comes that a District Fair, made up of five of the best agricultural counties in the southern half of the State, in a good crop season, and with all the surroundings favorable, should prove to be an utter failure and disgrace to the management, as well as to this section of the great prairie State, and an additional reflection upon the intelligent and progressive spirit of the people of Southern Illinois.

DuQuoin is a fine, prosperous inland city, of some 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants, situated in the midst of a beautiful and highly-productive country, and one of the great coal-centres of the Mississippi Valley; and there should be no excuse for this miserable state of affairs. No doubt the present wide-spread sickness—chills and fever—throughout all this section of the country had something to do with the loose-jointed condition of the situation, but certainly not to the extent represented.

A ROAD CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 28.—The State Road Convention met to-day, forty or fifty persons from as many counties, being present. It was addressed by Joseph J. Irwin, of Columbus, Batholomew County. He stated that the object was to effect such legislation as would secure good roads in the State. A million and a half of dollars were now expended, and that sum is almost thrown away. The road laws need to be reformed. A State Association was formed with Mr. Irwin as President; Alfred Moore, of Huntington, Secretary; and Fielding Beeler, of this city, Treasurer. Another meeting was called for October.

ORGANIZING MISSISSIPPI MILITIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 28.—The militia officers of Gov. Ames arrived here to-day for the purpose of organizing militia, but will meet with little encouragement. Eight hundred and forty-six stand of arms and 46,000 cartridges were received at Jackson by express, consigned to the Post Commander, but understood to be for Ames' militia.

Prof. John H. Hewitt, of Olivet College, has accepted a professorship in Lake Forest University.

SILKS, &c.

MANDEL BROS.,

Will place on sale a lot of

350 pcs of Black and Colored Silks,

Purchased for cash in New York at Sheriff's sale, enables us to offer extraordinary bargains for the next TEN DAYS.

150 pieces Colored Gros Grain Silks,

In all the leading shades, $1.50 per yard. Value, $2.00.

75 pieces Colored Gros Grain Silks,

In all the leading shades, $2.00 per yard; 24 inches wide. Good value, $2.50.

50 pcs Col'd Gros Grain Dress Silks,

In Seal Brown, Myrtle, Green, Marine Blue, and Prune, 24 inches wide, at $2.50. Good value, $3.00.

LOOK AT OUR BLACK SILKS!

Gros Grain at $1.00, $1.10, $1.25.

Extra Quality Black Silks,

$1.40, $1.50.

Superior Quality Black Silks,

Of reliable makes, $1.75, $1.88, $2.00.

50 pcs Sublime Quality Gros Grain,

Satin finish, at $2.75, worth $4.00.

BLACK CASHMERES.

EXCELLENT BLACK CASHMERE,

All-wool, 40-inch wide, 70 cts.

48-INCH ALL-WOOL CASHMERE,

Sublime quality, $1.00.

121 & 123 State-st.

Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

SUITS, &c.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Extend a cordial invitation to all strangers visiting the city to an inspection of their superb stock now on exhibition, which includes everything new and choice in style or material in Overdresses, Suits, Carriage, Dinner, and Evening Costumes; Velvet, Silk, and Cloth Cloaks; Jackets; Real and Imitation India, Broche, Beaver, and Scotch Wool Shawls; all the late novelties in Dress Goods; Plaided and Brocaded Velvets; new shades in Colored Gros Grains, and American Silks in fresh tints of this season, with a stock of Blk. Silks of reliable manufacture at exceptionally low prices.

Blk. and Colored Velvets of all grades.

The same low scale of prices continues in all departments.

106, 108 & 110 State-st.

60 & 62 Washington-st.

TO LEASE.

DRY DOCK TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

Located on east side of South Branch, near Harrison-st. Inquire of JAS. GOGGIN, 87 Metropolitan Block.

DRESS GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS

AT THE

Great West End Dry Goods House.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

MADISON & PEORIA-STS.,

Respectfully invite the public to an inspection of the extensive lines of New and Fashionable Dress Fabrics which they have just opened, in all the latest and most desirable shades.

Knickerbocker Snow-Flake Suitings, 3-4 and 6-4 wide, in varied assortment.
Elegant New French Basket Suitings in exquisite shades.
Large varieties of Self-colored, Invisible, and Mixed Plaid Costume Cloths.
Choice Novelties in French and Scotch Plaids, in Clan Tartans, Deep Cloth Shade Grounds, and Bright Colors for Children's Wear.
Camel's Hair and Homespun Serges and Plaids to match.
Large lines of the Latest Costume Novelties in all desirable shades.
Elegant Shades French Cashmeres and Merinos, very cheap.
Two cases Colored Drap d'Ete, in last season's shades, $1.25 goods, for 75 cts.
Fine All-Wool French Serges, solid colors, 60 cts, worth 85c.
Great Bargains in Empress Cloths at 40 and 50 cts, much under value.
Special Bargains on our Cheap Centre Tables at 20, 25, and 30 cts yard, consisting of Poplins, Serges, Crepe Cloths, Hair Line Valencias, Plaids, English Serge Suitings, &c.

"IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE."

FUR GOODS.

Field, Leiter & Co.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,

HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION IN THEIR

FUR DEPT!!!

AT UNIFORMLY POPULAR PRICES,

Ladies' Seal, Mink, and Astrachan Sacques, Misses' and Children's White Lamb, Gray Lamb, White Coney, and Silver Coney Sacques, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Silver Fox, Mink, Seal, Otter, Beaver, Ermine, Squirrel, and Astrachan Sets. Also a large stock of all other kinds of Ladies', Misses', and

Children's Fine, Fancy, and Cheap

FURS.

Also a Large Assortment of

LADIES' SEAL CAPS,

Hats, &c.,

Together with Misses' and Children's Caps in great variety, to which they invite the attention of their friends and visitors generally from the country.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

ALL READY!

THE INTER-STATE Industrial Exposition OF CHICAGO,

With its Grand Array of the most interesting Objects and

Completely Full in all Departments,

Will be open to the public from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day except Sundays, until Oct. 9.

Those who have seen it unite in pronouncing it a model collection of the products of

The Studio, The Workshop, The Museum, The Orchard, The Garden, and The Field.

It is emphatically a triumph of which the Northwest may well be proud.

Every Arrangement for the Comfort of Visitors will be found in the Building.

All Railway and Transportation Lines give reduced rates, placing this GREAT OPPORTUNITY within the reach of all.

Don't fail to visit this Magnificent Exhibition and BRING THE FAMILY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Commutation Tickets, fifteen single admissions..$3.00
For Adults, all day and evening..50c
For Children, all day and evening..25c
For Adults, on Saturday..25c
For Children, on Saturday..15c
After 6 p. m. every day, adults..25c
After 6 p. m. every day, children..15c

A Splendid Orchestra of thirty pieces constantly playing their choicest selections.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, and West Shore ports, daily, Sunday excepted, at..9 a. m.
Saturday's excursion boat don't leave until..8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., daily, Sunday excepted, at..7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily, Sunday excepted, at..10 a. m.
Saturday's excursion boat don't leave until..11 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., Tuesday and Thursday at..9 a. m.
For Escanaba, Negaunee, and Lake Superior towns, Mondays and Thursdays at..9 a. m.
For Green Bay, Menominee, and intermediate ports, Tuesday and Friday..7 p. m.
Dock foot Michigan-av. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

TRUSSES, &c.



Common prudence requires examination of the Elastic Truss, which gently presses around the body and retains the rupture day and night till cured. Sent by mail. Circulars free.

C. J. REED, [illegible] State-st., Chicago.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Business of the Banks Better—Country Balances Much Reduced.

Fair Offerings of Commercial Paper—Light Demand from the Board of Trade for Loans.

The Produce Markets Unsettled—Pork and Lard Lower.

Wheat and Corn Stronger—Other Breadstuffs Steady.

FINANCIAL.

A firmer tone characterizes the loan market. Country bank-balances have been drawn down farther than has been realized. The orders from the country have been moderate but steady, and they foot up a heavy total. One of the largest banks in the city states that its country line of deposits is lighter than it has been for the preceding eighteen months, and, with one or two exceptions, the banks with a large number of country correspondents make a similar report.

The demand from the country for rediscounts is still heavy. As we have already explained, this was not fully appreciated at first. It seemed at the outset to be due to the number of country merchants that had to borrow of the banks; but, while resulting partially from this cause, it is in the main a demand for funds to enable farmers to purchase hogs and other stock to fatten. Farmers are sending as far south as the Cherokee region for stock. The number of cattle and hogs prepared for market this fall will be larger than it has ever been before, and the trade in provisions will be correspondingly enhanced.

The city demand for loans is not as active as that from the country. Trade is excellent, and the *morale* of the mercantile community is evidently much better. Commercial paper is made more freely, and is of acceptable quality, but it does not aggregate a very large quantity. There is about the same amount of manufacturing paper offering. The Board of Trade is not a borrower to any extent, and miscellaneous paper of a negotiable character is scarce.

Rates of discount can hardly be said to be affected as yet by the improvement in the loan market, although there is prospect of snug times within the next two months. Regular customers are accommodated at 8@10 per cent; independent outside borrowers can get accommodation at 6@8 per cent.

On the street, business is light. Rates are 6@18 per cent.

New York exchange is weak at 50c discount between banks for $1,000.

The orders from the country for currency were moderate.

The clearings were $8,000,000.

THE PROSPERITY OF INFLATION.

A distinguished New York Bank President who will be recognized by his initials, J. L. W., writes a letter to the *Financier* on the prosperity of the last decade which the inflationists are holding up as a popular bait for more currency. He says:

"I think more attention should be paid to the fundamental error of the inflationists which lies at the bottom of their vicious theories and absurd arguments. I refer to the alleged prosperity of which they are constantly talking and the loss of which they are constantly regretting. This so-called prosperity was not such in reality; it was a mere phantom called into existence by the mistaken means that were used to assuage the miseries of the nation. Unable, as we erroneously thought at the time, to shoulder the burdens of the War on the solid basis of a specie standard, we had recourse to an unlimited issue of irredeemable paper money. Stimulated by the redundant flood of these tokens—not of prosperity, but of loss and disaster—we started upon a career of the wildest speculation, involving eventually widespread misery and ruin when the gigantic bubble of a baseless credit could no longer be held together.

"While it lasted, individuals made huge fortunes; gamblers of all sorts, of high and of low degree, prospered, as the real substance of the people withered in the fires of the War and the hardly less destructive infatuations that followed it; prices went up "booming"—as Wall street has it; the use of luxuries in every class of society vastly increased, and all of us, from the day laborer to the millionaire, thought ourselves rich, and, so thinking, lived accordingly.

"When the long day of folly and extravagance closed, and 3 o'clock finally struck for us, we found ourselves bankrupt from one end of the country to the other—defaulting railroads, defaulting bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and traders, furnaces blown out, mills stopped, building arrested, trade dull.

"All the follies of the national characteristics urged into intense activity by an irredeemable currency culminated in the collapse of 1873.

"In the heyday of our exaltation, we called our condition prosperity, and even now there are fools enough still so to name it and even try to persuade us to return to it by the use of the same processes that first brought it about."

BUSINESS IN GALVESTON AFTER THE FLOOD.

The Galveston *News* of the 19th inst. says: "Those buyers who were in the city during the storm scarcely allowed the waters to recede from the business thoroughfares before they were at their work again, and wholesale dealers soon supplied the steamer Diana with all the freight she would receive. There are still quantities of goods sold and awaiting shipment, which will go forward as soon as the Navigation Company's barges and idle steamers can be brought from Houston to our wharves. There are also quantities of goods for Indianola and other points west awaiting transportation. Quite a number of orders from the Bay craft also helped to make a very fair show of business for the first day after the storm. Stocks suffered comparatively trifling damage, the water not having entered any stores the floors of which were up to the city grade. The few stores which are not up to the grade did not contain much valuable merchandise."

SETTLEMENT OF THE ENGLISH IRON FAILURES.

The following is reported by the London *News* to be the action of the creditors of the Aberdare and Plymouth Iron Companies:

At the adjourned meeting of the creditors of the Aberdare and Plymouth Iron Companies it was resolved to appoint Mr. Turquand Trustee, with a committee of inspection to enable the concern to be converted into a reorganized company for the benefit of the creditors, who by this means will, it is believed, receive the full amount of their debts. The friends of Messrs. Fothergill and Hankey have signified their confidence in the future of the property by advancing the funds requisite to carry on the works. This will enable Mr. Turquand to pay out to the creditors the cash assets, and each creditor will receive a debenture of the new Company to represent the remainder of the claim, these debentures to be gradually reduced as the periodical results admit.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	123⅝	123¾
United States 5-20s of '64	119	119¼
United States 5-20s of '65	119	119⅜
5-20s of '65—January and July	119	119⅝
5-20s of '67—January and July	120⅝	121
5-20s of '68—January and July	120⅞	121¼
10-40s	117⅝	118
United States new 5s of '81	117⅝	118
United States currency 6s	123⅝	....

GOLD.

Gold was 116¾@116⅞.

GREENBACKS.

Greenbacks were 85¾@85⅞c.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was 480@484; cable transfers, London, 484½; Paris, 517½. Other rates of foreign exchange are quoted:

Paris (francs)	523¾@520
Germany (marks)	93¾@95
Belgium (francs)	523¾@520
Holland (guilders)	40⅛@40¾
Switzerland (francs)	523¾@520
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (kroner)	27¾
Austria (paper florins)	43¾

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. bonds	102½ & int.	103½ & int.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. sewerage	102½ & int.	103½ & int.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. waterloan	102½ & int.	103½ & int.
Cook County 7 ℘ ct. bonds, short date	102½ & int.	103½ & int.
Cook County 7 ℘ cent bonds, long date	103½ & int.	104½ & int.
West Park 7 per cent bonds	95	& int.
North Chicago 7 ℘ cent bonds (Lincoln Park)	95	& int.

BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merchants' National	200	....
First National Bank	170	....
Fifth National Bank	200	....
German National Bank	125	....
Corn Exchange National Bank	180	....
City National Bank	130	135
Home National Bank	....	100
National Bank of Illinois	112	115
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	108	....
Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.	155	160
Union National Bank	....	150
Union Stock-Yard National	100	....
Hide and Leather Bank	103	....

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	....	142½
City Railway, West Side	....	132½
City Railway, North Side	112	....
Traders' Insurance Company	125	....
Chamber of Commerce	77	79
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company	140	....
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	86¾	87½
Exposition stock	25	....

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Gold opened at 116¾, advanced to 117, and closed at 116⅞. Rates for borrowing, 3-64, 1-32, and 1-64 per diem.

Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were active. The Pacific issues were strong and higher, while others declined. State bonds were quiet.

Stocks opened irregular, but in the main higher. The leading feature was Pacific Mail, which advanced from 34⅝ to 36¼. Michigan Central rose from 53¾ to 55¼, and Lake Shore from 52½ to 53¾. The market was firm until near the close, when there was a reaction in the general list of ⅛@⅜ from the highest point, and ⅛@1¾ in Atlantic & Pacific preferred, Missouri Pacific, and Michigan Central. Pacific Mail advanced to 36⅜, reacted to 36¼, and closed at 36½. The rise in this stock was based on rumors that the Company had sold their line of wooden side-wheel steamers in the Japan trade for $750,000, but nothing definite could be ascertained in regard to the matter. Lake Shore reacted to 53⅜, closing at 53½. Atlantic & Pacific declined from 10½ to 10, Missouri Pacific from 45¼ to 44, and Michigan Central from 55¼ to 54. Transactions at the Stock Exchange, 171,000 shares, of which 94,000 were Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 3,000 Northwestern, 6,000 Erie, 40,000 Lake Shore, and 6,000 Ohios.

Money—Market easy at 1½@2. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7.

Customs receipts, $303,000.

Produce exports, $4,100,000.

The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed $55,000.

Clearings, $18,000,000.

Sterling exchange, 479@483.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	123¾	Coupons, '68	121¼
Coupons, '64	119½	New 5s	118
Coupons, '65	119½	10-40s, coupons	116¾
Coupons, '65, new	119⅝	Coupons	117¾
Coupons, '67	120¾	Currency 6s	124

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	51	Virginia, new	40
Tennessee, new	49½	Missouri 6s	101½
Virginia, old	40		

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel.	76	New Jersey Central	111½
Pacific	36¼	Rock Island	107¾
Adams Express	101	St. Paul	34½
Wells-Fargo	78½	St. Paul pfd	62½
American	58	Wabash	6
United States	44	Wabash pfd	
New York Central	102	Fort Wayne	98
Erie	16½	Terre Haute	5½
Erie pfd	34	Terre Haute pfd	18
Harlem	130	Chicago & Alton	96
Harlem preferred	132½	Chicago & Alton pfd	100
Michigan Central	54	Ohio & Mississippi	16¼
Union Pac. stock	70	Indiana Central	4
Lake Shore	53½	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111½
Illinois Central	97	Hannibal & St. Joe	18¾
Clev. & Pittsburg	90½	Del., Lack & W.	121½
Northwestern	39¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	19¾
Northwestern pfd	54	Central Pac. bonds	106
C., C., C. & I.	50	U. P. bonds	103¾

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Sept. 28:

CITY PROPERTY.

Harding av, 168 ft n of Kinzie st, w f, 48x125 3-10 ft, dated Sept. 27 .... $1,200

Kossuth st, 200 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 20 1,200

Dayton st, 175 ft s of Sophia st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 7 1,000

Central Park av, 241 ft n of Twenty-second st, w f, 25x146 4-10 ft, dated Nov. 15, 1873 800

West Washington st, 202½ ft e of Kedzie av, s f, 24¼x240 ft, dated Sept. 23 2,600

Walnut st, 198 ft e of Wood st, s f, 25x111 4-10 ft, dated Sept. 25 5,000

Groveland Park av, 290 ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 19 8-10x97½ ft, with building, dated Sept. 28 8,000

West Indiana st, 96 ft w of May st, n f, 20x50 7-10 ft, with building, dated Sept. 25 2,000

Lot on street 268½ ft w of California av and 141 ft n of Van Buren st, w f, 25x126¼ ft, dated Aug. 3 600

Orchard st, 120 ft s of North av, w f, 20x90 ft, dated Sept. 21 800

Twenty-ninth st, 48 ft e of Garibaldi st, s f, 24x103½ ft, dated Sept. 21 3,500

Wabash av, 321¼ ft n of Twentieth st, w f, 25x168 ft, with improvements, dated Sept. 28 10,000

Vernon av, near Thirty-sixth st, e f, 91x132 ft, dated June 16 6,000

Butterfield st, 242 9-10 ft s of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated June 19 3,500

Loomis st, 142 ft n of Van Buren st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 25 7,000

Throop st, 194 ft n of Evans st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 19, 1873 1,500

Oakley st, 346 ft n of North av, e f, 37½x124½ ft, dated Sept. 25 2,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Wabash av, s w cor of Fifty-ninth st, e f, 51½x170 ft, dated Sept. 20 .... $2,600

Fifty-third st, 150 feet west of Park place, n f, 24x150 ft, dated Sept. 21 2,000

Fifty-third st, 28 ft e of Jefferson av, s f, 21x118½ ft, with 20x25 ft in same block, dated Sept. 4 9,000

Lots 66 to 68 Duncan's Block 7 Taylor & Kreigh's e ½ n w ¼ Sec. 4 38 14, dated Aug. 2 2,800

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Lot 4 in partition of s e ¼ Sec. 22 39 13, dated Sept. 25 .... $30,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1875.	RECEIPTS. 1874.	SHIPMENTS. 1875.	SHIPMENTS. 1874.
Flour, brls	8,607	8,789	3,483	8,792
Wheat, bu	138,690	319,226	192,766	74,078
Corn, bu	162,080	186,857	26,896	91,729
Oats, bu	92,255	83,257	48,798	15,519
Rye, bu	11,830	5,920	......	......
Barley, bu	37,790	33,380	15,150	7,701
Grass seed, lbs	120,627	140,420	92,910	127,990
Flax seed	788,780	481,600	20,400	151,200
Broom-corn, lbs	62,000	97,200	23,599	1,607
Cured meats, lbs	166,100	25,380	447,223	274,285
Beef, brls	......	......	370	414
Pork, brls	130	1,420	505	594
Lard, lbs	......	8,260	61,645	63,655
Tallow, lbs	14,746	14,780	......	40,620
Butter, lbs	57,155	107,296	87,110	77,440
Live hogs, No	4,366	9,315	3,750	3,794
Cattle, No	3,984	5,668	1,237	1,361
Sheep, No	1,183	227	193	......
Hides, lbs	91,558	184,478	199,879	166,885
Highwines, brls	227	194	225	258
Wool, lbs	124,490	129,240	180,910	48,740
Potatoes, bu	18	5,196	......	1,210
Lumber, No. ft	19,675,000	11,792,000	2,699,816	2,137,216
Shingles, No	9,443,000	3,465,000	1,355,250	630,500
Lath, No	630,000	667,000	89,000	160,200
Salt, brls	57	19,244	2,264	3,898
Poultry, lbs	982	300	......	......
Poultry, coops	63	241	......	......
Game, pkgs	67	75	......	......
Eggs, pkgs	750	897	259	304
Cheese, bxs	2,006	738	143	324
Dried fruits lbs	2,813	22,565	1,170	......
G. apples, brls	2,552	1,839	......	......
Hay, tons	140	90	38	115

Withdrawn from store on Monday for city consumption: 4,970 bu wheat, 3,142 bu corn, 50 bu oats, 423 bu rye, 2,488 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Tuesday morning: 15 cars No. 1 spring, 65 cars No. 2 do, 89 cars No. 3 do, 99 cars rejected do, 5 cars no grade (273 wheat); 48 cars high mixed corn, 172 cars and 30,000 bu No. 2 do, 41 cars rejected do, 3 cars new no grade do (264 cars corn); 19 cars white oats, 40 cars and 13,000 bu No. 2 do, 32 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do (92 cars oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 17 cars and 1,500 bu No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected do (22 rye); 13 cars No. 2 barley, 13 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected do (36 barley). Total (667 cars) 319,000 bu. Inspected out: 151,574 bu wheat, 54,202 bu corn, 73,384 bu oats, 4,858 bu barley.

It was rumored yesterday that a contract had been made to ship 100,000 bu corn from this city to Liverpool via Philadelphia, and that part of it has already gone forward. A little inquiry elicited the fact that the quantity is only 20,000 bu. The price could not be ascertained, but it does not exceed 46c in specie for the through rate. The cost here, free on board cars, is almost exactly 2s 1d per bu.

The barley mills, in which rejected grain is bleached with sulphur so as to make it *appear* like No. 2, are again at work. It seems that Milwaukee is infested with them, and there are four or five of these establishments in Chicago, all reported to be doing "a good business." The nuisance in Milwaukee is so great that some of the merchants of that city have sent out a circular all over the country warning barley-buyers against touching the stuff. One of these circulars has been sent here from Cincinnati, with the request to be informed if there is any truth in it.

The West is dotted here and there with sulphuring apparatus, in readiness to use whenever the peculiar character of the barley-crop invites it. Some years it does not pay, and they lie dormant. This year there is a great deal of poor barley, especially discolored, owing to the heavy rains of harvest time, and there is no doubt that the reign of brimstone has set in, and will continue just as long as it can be made to pay. The wonder is that such rascality can be made to pay at all. Parties who make malt are generally supposed to be good judges of barley, and ought to be able to discriminate between the really good material and the poor stuff, which is only bleached on the outside, without having its internal quality improved. Still, enough of these men are imposed upon to make the business flourish, every year that the barley crop is poor enough to hold out the prospect of profit in running a sulphur-mill.

If there is no legal remedy against the practice, the decent portion of the trade has it in its power to put a stop to it by taking the bold attitude of exposing the trick wherever it is known to be tried, and refusing to associate with men who attempt to palm off the stuff upon buyers for what it is not. It has hitherto been impossible to dispose of it in Chicago, except by sample, and parties who do not know enough about barley to know what they are buying should let sample lots alone. They will get undoctored No. 2 or No. 3 out of the Chicago elevators, if they buy those grades in store.

The leading produce markets were irregular yesterday, with a generally unsettled feeling, but higher prices in grain, while pork and lard were lower. The receipts of grain were less voluminous, but there was an increase all round last week in the stocks in store. The quality of the receipts does not improve so much as was expected would be the case with the fine weather of the past few days. The lake-freight department was rather slow, and rates are down to such a low point that it is difficult to obtain a quotation of terms.

The dry-goods trade was active in nearly all departments. Prices of Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdale bleached cottons were reduced to 11½c. There was a good demand for groceries at generally steady rates. The price changes were confined to an advance of ⅛c in coffees, and a reduction of 1@2c in sirups and molasses. Butter and cheese were moving on a fairly liberal scale, and were firm at previous quotations. There were no new features to note in connection with the coal, wood, leather, and bagging markets. The fish trade was again reported active, with full prices ruling. In foreign dried fruits fair activity was apparent, but for domestic varieties there was little call. Oils were firm. Paints remain quiet and steady.

The demand for lumber continues active, and the general market is firm at recent prices. Hardware and metals were in good demand and steady, tinplate being firm in consequence of the recent advance East. Nails were unchanged. The seed market was quiet, and timothy was a shade easier under slightly-increased offerings. Broom-corn, wool, hides, and hops were devoid of new features. Hay was less active and lower, though choice prairie held its own, as the offering were small, but the shippers of timothy were holding back, hence the decline. Green fruits were in liberal supply and generally steady, the demand being fair. Vegetables were dull and unchanged. Eggs were steady, and poultry stronger, the supply being small.

INTERESTING TO COOPERS.

We call the attention of coopers to a great and growing evil in their manufactures, namely the burning of cooperage on the inside in making. So serious has this become that lard dealers have made loud complaints, and the packers are now inspecting every lot they buy, and if they find any number burned, reject the whole lot. Coopers will do well not to send in tierces made so carelessly, as they are liable to have all of them rejected, and if once rejected they would be almost unsalable at any price, as every one is on the look out for such cooperage, and are rejecting it daily.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Sept. 25, 1875.	Sept. 18, 1875.	Sept. 26, 1874.
Wheat—			
No. 1 white	399	399	......
No. 1 amber	......	......	330
No. 1 red	......	......	1,705
No. 2 red	849	507	10,093
No. 3 winter	2,561	2,561	6,287
Rejected winter	662	473	1,784
No. 1 spring	18,785	19,803	36,336
No. 2 spring	185,450	147,324	445,360
No. 3 spring	185,784	142,587	122,960
Rejected spring	147,601	114,322	20,286
No grade spring	2,920	3,447	1,368
No. 1 N. W. spring	13,512	19,332	19,101
No. 2 N. W. spring	148,877	114,184	220,013
Total	707,311	564,945	916,153
Corn—			
No. 1	12,574	12,574	18,226
No. 2	532,230	526,762	782,607
Rejected	115,998	107,044	45,429
No grade	4,863	9,709	3,286
High mixed	213,157	218,812	208,935
Yellow	18,744	18,744	14,249
White	404	404	......
Total	902,272	894,049	1,072,926
Oats—			
No. 2	170,200	126,210	346,902
Rejected	104,131	82,032	29,909
No grade	......	1,343	205
No. 2 white	73,493	54,576	8,421
Total	347,824	264,161	462,437
Rye—			
No. 1	1,344	1,041	......
No. 2	74,170	52,051	19,434
New No. 2	12,931	11,941	......
Rejected	9,787	6,229	1,376
New rejected	11,092	13,494	......
No grade	......	......	100
Total	109,324	85,656	20,910
Barley—			
No. 2	46,600	20,076	92,045
New No. 2	2,965	2,965	......
No. 3	17,767	17,250	29,901
New No. 3	454	850	......
Rejected	35,035	30,035	12,816
New rejected	5,236	5,236	......
No grade	5,923	2,366	......
Total	113,994	84,808	134,762

Total of all kinds in store, 2,180,725 bu. These figures show an increase during last week of 142,366 bu wheat, 8,223 bu corn, 83,663 bu oats, 23,668 bu rye, and 29,186 bu barley. Total increase, 287,106 bu.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and unsettled. Hogs were reported 10@15c per 100 lbs higher, but that had no effect on product, which weakened under what seemed to be simply a reaction from the previous strain in the speculative articles, which brought out rather heavy offerings on outside account, and offers to forward pork here from other cities to fill October sales.

MESS PORK—Was active and weak, declining 40c per brl on the October option, while cash lots were only a shade easier, and the more deferred options were firmer, the year advancing 15c per brl. The September shortage is believed to be nearly all cleared up, and that option was nominal. Deliveries for next month are yet open, but there is plenty of time to forward pork from other places on them, and the market weakened under the news that arrangements were being made to ship pork hither from Cincinnati, while there were some orders to sell on account of parties in St. Louis. Sales were reported of 350 brls cash at $23.25@23.37½; 5,750 brls seller October at $22.15@22.60; 2,750 brls seller the year at $18.67½@18.75; 500 brls seller January at $18.50; 2,000 brls seller January and February at $18.50; and 1,750 brls seller February at $18.60@18.75. Total, 13,100 brls. The market closed at $23.25 cash; $22.15@22.20 for October; $18.70 seller the year; and $18.60 seller February.

LARD—Was quiet, and declined 15c per 100 lbs for this month and next, while the longer futures were steady at former prices. Liverpool was quoted 6d per 112 lbs lower. Sales here were reported of 750 tcs cash at $13.25; 1,500 tcs seller October at $13.25@13.30; and 750 tcs seller the year at $12.00. Total, 3,000 tcs. The market closed quiet at $13.25 cash or seller October; $12.00 for seller the year; and nominally at $11.90@11.95 for seller February.

MEATS—Were quiet and unchanged. There was very little demand, the attention of operators being concentrated on pork, but quotations for winter delivery were discussed rather more freely. Sales were limited to 60,000 lbs short clears at 12¾c, 40 boxes summer long clears at 12½c, and 1,000 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 12¾@13c. The market closed at 8¾@8⅞c for shoulders, cash or seller October; no long clears on sale; 12½c for short ribs, cash or seller October; 12⅞c for short clears, cash or seller October. Boxed meats ¼c higher than the price for loose lots. Long-cut hams at 11¾@13¼c. Summer-cured English meats, 8¾c for shoulders, loose; 12½c for Cumberlands, boxed; 12¾c for long clears do; and 12¾c for short ribs, do; sweet-pickled hams, 15-lbs average, 12¾@13c. For December and January delivery, the market was quoted at 9¼@9½c for rough sides, 9¼@9½c for short ribs or long clears, 9⅝@9¾c for short clears, all loose, and 10@10½c for long and short clears boxed. Bacon meats quoted at 14@15c for hams, 9¼c for shoulders, 13¾c for short ribs, and 13¾c for short clears—all packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 7@9c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged at $9.50 for mess; $10.50 for extra mess; and $24.00@24.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Quoted at 9¼@9½c for packers'.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in moderate demand, but quiet. There was more inquiry from shippers, but prices did not suit, and they took hold sparingly. The local trade bought as usual, and the market was firm at former quotations in sympathy with wheat. Sales were reported of 100 brls winters at $6.25; 1,440 brls spring extras at $5.12½@6.75; and 50 brls rye flour at $4.60. Total, 1,590 brls. The market closed with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winter extras, $6.50@7.50; common to good do, $5.75@6.50; choice spring extras, $5.50@6.00; fair do, shipping grades, $5.12½@5.50; Minnesota, $6.25@7.00; patent springs, $6.75@8.50; spring superfines, $3.75@4.75; rye flour, $4.50@4.60.

BRAN—Was in good demand and firmer, though irregular. Sales were reported of 80 tons, at $14.00@14.25 on track and $14.50@14.75 free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Sales were 10 tons coarse at $22.00 on track.

WHEAT—Was active and stronger, advancing 2c from the highest quotation of Monday, and 3c from the closing of that day, under a good demand. The higher price was on the October option, cash lots not being so strong relatively, though they commanded a premium of 3½c at one time over grain deliverable next Friday. They were chiefly wanted to fill September shorts, of which there were a good many out, with little grain to fill them, and there was some distrust about seller the month that deliveries would not get round in time on the last day. This caused the option to be discounted fully ½c from cash. The lower grades were in very good demand for shipment, under which No. 3 advanced 1½c, and rejected 1½c per bu. Liverpool was reported steady, with a better inquiry, which was probably due to smaller receipts, the deliveries in Great Britain having been so large recently as to exercise a depressing effect. New York was also firmer, especially toward the close, and several charters for wheat were reported at this point, with smaller receipts. This caused several operators to anticipate a sharp advance, due to a better demand on European account, and they bought freely, though the feeling was far from being a certain one, and the market ruled very unsettled in consequence. We stated two or three days ago that parties here who are sharply on the look out for "signs" had concluded that the British markets would soon show a better demand, owing to the desire to fill in for winter at the present low rates of freight, which are a powerful inducement so near the edge of the cold season, when rail rates will rule the roost. The chartering via Kingston yesterday showed that those parties were right, but it is problematical if British buyers would continue to operate if our market should materially advance. Seller October opened at $1.06¼, sold up to $1.07, fell back to $1.06¾, and advanced irregularly to $1.08½, then declined to $1.07½ at the close. Seller November sold at $1.05⅞@1.07¼, closing at $1.06⅝. Seller the year was about ⅛c under November, closing at $1.06¼. Seller the month sold at $1.10@1.11¼, closing at $1.10¾; and cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.11 asked. No. 3 closed at 98½c; and No. 1 was scarcely mentioned. Cash sales were reported of 137,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.10@1.11¼; 48,000 bu No. 3 do at 98¼@98½c; 47,000 bu rejected do at 87@87½c; 2,400 bu no grade at 65@72c on track; and 1,600 bu by sample at $1.00@1.02. Total, 236,400 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was in better demand and stronger, in sympathy with the general market. Sales were reported of 20,000 bu, at $1.30 for No. 1, $1.22@1.23 for new do, and $1.15@1.15½ for new No. 2.

CORN—Was rather more active, and advanced 1@1½c for next month's delivery, though Liverpool was reported dull and easier, and our shipments were small, on an increase last week in the stocks in store. There was little shipping demand yesterday, and cash corn showed scarcely any improvement in prices, though sustained at a premium of about 1c, by the pressure to fill September shorts. New York was steady early, but closed firmer, while our receipts were much smaller than on Monday. The demand for next month was good, chiefly from that class who sold at much higher prices than are now ruling, and were anxious to deliver as early as possible, so as to secure a present good profit instead of waiting for a larger one. The October shorts, who were not thus circumstanced, were in no hurry to fill. Most of them professed to expect a still further decline, as fine weather will probably bring out increased receipts next month, and in a few weeks from now the new will have become sufficiently matured to supply the demand for immediate consumption at points which do not necessitate a very long journey by rail. The demand for shipment was held in abeyance by the existence of the premium on cash lots; it will probably revive after to-morrow; and it is surmised that a big batch of the corn delivered on October contracts will be shipped out early next week. Seller October opened at 54c, sold at 55⅛c, advanced to 55⅜c, and declined to 54⅜c at the close. Seller November sold at 47½@48½c, closing at 48c. Seller the year sold at 44½@45½c, closing at 45½c. Seller the month opened at 55c, and advanced to 56¼c, closing, with cash No. 2, at 56c. High mixed closed at 56¼c. Cash sales were reported of 21,400 bu high mixed at 56½@57c; 175,600 bu No. 2 at 55½@56¼c; 26,300 bu rejected at 53½@54¼c; 400 bu by sample at 56¼c; 400 bu new kiln-dried at 58c; and 5,600 bu at 58½c, free on board cars. Total, 229,600 bu.

OATS—Were active and stronger, the demand being principally from the shorts, who were settling their deals for this month. Other grain also was stronger, and New York was quoted higher, though dull at the opening. The receipts were again liberal and the shipments fair. The stock in store has increased during the week over 83,000 bu. Seller the month sold early in settlement at 37c, then declined to 36¼c, and closed at 36¼c. Cash sold at 36¾@37c, chiefly at the outside. Seller October was fairly active, and about ½c higher, selling at 32¼@32¾c, and closing at 32⅝c. Seller November was quiet at 31½@31⅝c, and seller the year at 31@31½c, closing easy at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 66,400 bu No. 2 at 36¼@37c; 8,400 bu No. 2 white at 38½c; 10,800 bu rejected at 28@29½c; 4,200 bu by sample at 30@40c on track; 1,200 bu do at 40@41c free on board. Total, 91,000 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and unchanged. The receipts were liberal, and the weekly report of the amount in store shows an increase of nearly 23,000 bu during the past week. Cash No. 2 sold at 73¼@74c, and rejected sold early at 65c, and subsequently at 62c. Options were quiet at 74c for September and 70c for October. Cash sales include 3,600 bu No. 2 at 73½@74c; 800 bu rejected at 62@65c. Total, 4,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was moderately active and firm, the trading being chiefly in October, at $1.02½@1.02¾. Seller November sold at $1.00½@1.01. There was some trading in seller the month in settlement, and the shorts were picking up cash lots with which to fill contracts maturing to-morrow. Cash or September sold at $1.10 and closed at that figure. No. 3 was in better request, and sold at 76@76½c to shippers. Rejected sold at 43@45c, according to location. Sample lots were slow and easier. Sales were made at 45c@$1.00 for common, and $1.08@1.25 for good to choice. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at $1.10; 3,600 bu No. 3 at 76@76½c; 2,800 bu rejected at 43@45c; 7,600 bu by sample at 45c@$1.25 on track. Total, 15,600 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon mess pork was in moderate demand and easier for next month, but stronger for the longer options. Cash closed at $23.25; seller October at $22.10@22.12½; seller the year at $18.75@18.80; seller January at $18.50, and seller February at $18.65. Sales 2,750 brls at $22.12½@22.20 for October, $18.75@18.85 for the year, $18.50 for January, and $18.65 for February.

Lard was quiet and a shade firmer at $13.25@13.30 cash or October, and at $12.05 for the year, with sales of 250 tcs at $12.05 seller the year.

Wheat advanced 1@1½c under an active demand from the shorts. Seller October sold at $1.07½@1.09, closing with sellers at the outside; and seller November at $1.06½@1.08, closing at $1.07½. Seller the month sold at $1.11, and closed at $1.11½@1.11¾.

Corn was ⅝c higher and firm, under a fair demand. October sold at 54⅝@55⅛c, closing at the outside. November sold at 48⅛@48⅝c, and the year at 45¾@46c, both closing at the outside.

Oats were active for October, and a shade firmer. Cash or seller the month was quiet and easier, and it was thought that most of the shorts had filled in. Seller October sold at 32⅝@32⅞c, closing at 32⅞c. Seller the month sold at 36⅛@36⅜c, closing at the inside. Cash closed at 36⅛c.

Barley was stronger, closing at $1.10 seller the month, and at $1.03 seller October.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.28@2.31.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate demand, the movement being chiefly in old corn, prices for large lots of which are sometimes shaded. Quotations: Good to choice hurl, 11½@12c; brush that will work into choice hurl broom, 10@11c; fair to good do, 9@10c; inferior brush, 7@8c; crooked, 5½@7c.

BAGGING—There is a continuously active demand for grain bags, and during the past ten days the stocks have been reduced at so rapid a rate that there are no longer any fears of an overplus. At the low quotations now current the market is strong, and by some it is thought probable that a portion of the recent decline will be recovered before the active season is past. We repeat our list: Stark A, 27½c; Lewiston, 26c; Montaup, 26c; Ontario, 26½c; American A, 25½c; Amoskeag, 25½c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14@15c; do, 5 bu, 15@16c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do double, 25@26c; wool sacks, 50@52c.

BUTTER—The demand shows no abatement, and the market possesses all the elements of strength that have lately characterized it. Stocks are at their minimum, and many dealers are of the opinion that still higher prices will prevail a little further along in the season. Shippers continue in the market, and are taking all the stock that is in excess of the local trade requirements. We continue to quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 26@31c; medium to good grades, 18@23c; inferior to common, 12@17c.

CHEESE—Under an improved export demand the sea-board markets have developed a greatly improved tone, and for fine goods fully ½c advance has been established. This fact has served to strengthen the feeling here, but as yet no advance has taken place. We quote prices firm at 10@11½c for good to fancy factory, and at 8@9c for lower grades.

COAL—Remains firm as previously quoted. For anthracite it is probable that higher prices will soon be established. Lehigh, $10.00; Lackawanna, range and nut, $9.50; do egg, $9.00; cannel, $8.00@9.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $6.00; Illinois, $4.00@5.00.

EGGS—Were steady at 18c, with small sales at 19c. The local demand is good, and shippers are operating, there being now a fair profit in shipping East. The receipts are fair, but it is thought that a good deal of stock is sent through by country shippers.

FISH—Mackerel and cod remain exceedingly firm. Prices of lake fish are not yet fairly settled, though there does not appear to be any reason to expect any further decline. Trade was reported active: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.50@4.60; No. 2 do, $4.40@4.45; No. 1 trout, $3.50@3.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $10.25@10.50; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $7.25@7.50; family mackerel, ½-brl, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.60@1.70; No. 1 bay kits, $1.30@1.35; large family kits, $1.00@1.05; bank codfish, $5.00@5.50; George's codfish, $5.50@5.75; new Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@8.75; do ½-brl, $4.50@4.75; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.25@6.50; do ½-brl, $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 44@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Apples and peaches are neglected, and slightly lower quotations are given. Other domestic fruits also are dull, but being in scanty supply are held with confidence. There is gradual improvement in the demand for foreign dried fruits, and the prevalent feeling is firm. New raisins will soon be in the market. FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 16@17c; Turkish prunes, 10½@11c; French prunes, crop 1875, 12½@15c; raisins, layers, $2.25@2.35; loose Muscatel, $3.30@3.50; Zante currants, 6¾@7c; citron, 25@28c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan apples, 9½@10c; Indiana and Illinois, 8@8½c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do mixed, 9@9½c; do, pared, 19@20c; blackberries, 12@12½c; raspberries, 33@34c; pitted cherries, 25@28c. NUTS—Filberts, 10@10½c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 13@14c; Grenoble walnuts, 12@13c; Brazils, 7½@8c; pecans, Texas, 13@14c; Wilmington peanuts, 9@9½c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@8c; African peanuts, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were firm under moderate receipts and an active demand. Grapes were abundant, but generally sold at recent prices. It is thought the receipts will fall off after this week as the crop is short, and the bulk of the Ohio grapes are being sent East. Plums and pears were plentiful and steady. Lemons were held at old prices, but they are lower at New York owing to the arrival of large invoices of new fruit, which, however, is green, and may not affect prices for choice old stock for some time to come. California pears were plentiful and steady. Quotations: Oranges, $7.50 per box; lemons, $12.50@13.00; Delaware peaches, $1.25@1.50 per box; apples, fair to choice, $2.50@3.00 per brl in lots, or at $3.00@3.75 per brl; Concords, $2.50 per case of 36 lbs; do in baskets, 60@65c; Delawares, $3.50 per case; pears, 75c@$1.00 per basket; plums, $1.00@1.50 per basket, or $5.50@6.00 per bu for Damsons from Collingwood, Can.; California pears, $3.00@4.00 per box.

GROCERIES—The coffee market displays increasing activity and has a buoyant tone. Prices of Rio are quoted up ⅛c, and bid fair to go still higher. Rice was in good demand and ruled steady. Sirups and molasses were again easy, and former quotations have been modified somewhat. There was a firm market for spices. Cloves are held 5c higher than at the close of last week.

RICE—Rangoon, 6¾@7¼c; Carolina, 7½@8½c; Louisiana, 7@7¾c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 33@34c; Java No. 2, 29½@31c; choice to fancy Rio, 24½@25c; good to prime do, 23@24¼c; common to fair, 22½@23½c; roasting, 21½@22c; Singapore Java, 25@27c; Costa Rica, 23@24½c; Maracaibo, 24@26c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11¾@11⅞c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11⅞c; granulated, 11¼@11½c; A, standard, 10¾@10⅞c; do No. 2, 10¼@10½c; B, 10½c; extra C, 10¼@10½c; C No. 2, 10c; yellow C No. 1, 9¾@9⅞c; choice brown, 9@9½c; fair to prime do, 8½@8¾c; common do, 7½@8½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9¾c; common to good do, 7½@8¾c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 75@80c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 60@65c; good sugar-house sirup, 50@55c; extra do, 55@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice old, 70@72c; do prime, 68@70c; do common to good, 53@60c; Porto Rico molasses, 50@58c; common molasses, 40@44c; blackstrap, 33@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 15@16c; cloves, 60@62c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 19¾@20c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; Calcutta ginger, 15½@16½c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6½c; German Mottled, 6¾@7c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 4¾@5c.

HAY—Timothy was dull and about 50c per ton lower. Shippers held off, the offerings being larger, until after the decline, when several lots were sold, but the demand was light throughout. The receipts were 140 tons. No. 1 timothy sold at $15.50, free on board, and at $15.00 on track. No. 2 at $14.00@14.50, and mixed at $13.00; choice upland prairie was steady under light offerings, selling at $12.00 on track. No. 1 was quiet at $10.00, and the lower grades were not called for.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and steady at the ruling quotation of the past two or three days. Sales were reported of 100 brls at $1.15½ per gallon. New York was quoted at $1.20.

HIDES—Were in moderate demand and steady: Green city butchers', 8@8½c; green cured light and heavy, 8½c; green calf, 12½@13c; dry flint hides, kip and calf, 15@15½c; dry salted hides, 11½@12½c; deacon skins, 45@50c. Hides with one grub and over are classed as damaged. Damaged stock brings two-thirds price, and branded 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, 30@35c.

HOPS—Were in moderate demand at 12@15c. Some brewers are laying in large stocks, but a good many are buying for immediate use. *Wells' Weekly Circular* says: "The new crop is now secured. It is believed we have about one-third more hops than last year, or say 120,000 to 130,000 bales. The quality, as is always the case with a large crop, is considerably mixed,—that is to say, it is uneven. More than usual trouble has this season been experienced in procuring pickers; and, with a knowledge and belief that low prices will rule, growers have taken less pains than usual in picking and curing. Fifteen cents per lb is to-day the highest attainable cash price here for best new hops. A good fair hop will bring 12c. Anything of very ordinary quality is not in demand at present at any price. The week opened with rather a slow business, but toward the close showed more animation. Dealers here and in the country are offering to contract with brewers at 14@15c, in large or small quantity, goods deliverable at any time within the next sixty days. We haven't heard of any important transactions at these figures, and are inclined to think brewers are holding off in anticipation of still lower prices. The price is now at about what it costs to produce the article, and we think it imprudent on the part of brewers to try to crowd the price lower, as it will only be the means of driving farmers out of the business and bringing about another season of extravagant prices. Exporters are still holding off, and, as advices from abroad continue favorable for large crops, there is little or no hope for an export demand."

LEATHER—The market is firm under a gradually improving demand. Quotations remain as before:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$1.10@1.25	Line	$35@37
Calf, No. 2	80@1.05	Buffalo slaughter sole (best)	33@37
Veals, No. 1	75@1.00	"B. A." sole	29@31
Kips	50@75	"B. A. G. D." sole	25@27
Upper, No. 1	23@26	Insole	23@26
Upper, No. 2	19@21		
Harness	31@34		

OAK.

Calf	90@1.50	Harness	35@40
Kip	60@90	Sole	36@41
Upper	20@24		

FRENCH STOCK.

Calf	1.50@2.10	Kip	1.00@1.40

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were active and steady, tin-plates and pig-iron being very firm in consequence of a recent advance East, which has not been followed by a corresponding rise in prices here. Plates cannot now be laid down here for less than the quoted prices. At the East pig-iron has advanced 5 per cent. Following are the quotations: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $9.50; do, IX, 10x14, $12.00; roofing, 14x20, IC, $9.00; PIG TIN—Large, 25c; small, 26c; bar, 27c. SOLDER—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c. LEAD—Pig, 7½c; bar, 8½c; lead pipe, 9c. COPPER—Bottoms, 34c; sheathing copper, 32c. SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c. SHEET IRON—No. 24, 4⅛c rates; Russia iron, 8 to 12 inclusive, 17c; do, No. 1, stained, 17c; American Russia A, 14c; B, 11c. WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles, 35 per cent discount; fence wire, 5½c; do small lots, 5¾c.

NAILS—Were in moderate demand at $3.25, with 5@10c off for large lots.

OILS—A fairly satisfactory movement in oils was witnessed at steadily maintained prices. Carbon was strong. We quote: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 13½c; do Illinois legal tests, 150 deg., 14½c; do headlight, 175 deg., 17½@18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, $1.20; do current make, $1.07@1.08; No. 1, 95@97c; No. 2, 78@80c; linseed, raw, 63@65c; do boiled, 68@70c; whale, 75@78c; sperm, $2.20@2.30; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.15@1.20; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 85c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 37@38c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 14c; naphtha, common, 12c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 22@25c.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Values have not changed materially since our report of one week ago. There is a fair country and local demand at the quotations annexed: White lead, strictly pure, $9.25@9.50; do fancy brands, $7.00@9.00; zinc, American, $10.00@10.25; do French, $13.00@13.25; Masury's railroad colors, $9.50; palace car colors, $9.00@10.00.

POULTRY AND GAME—The offerings were smaller and prices ruled stronger in consequence. Spring chickens sold readily at $2.75@3.25 per doz; old do at $3.75@4.25; ducks at $3.00@3.25, and geese at $6.00 per doz. Prairie chickens were quoted at $3.75@4.00 per doz, and ducks at $1.75@3.00, the outside for mallards. Partridges sold at $3.75, snipe at $1.00, and live pigeons at $1.25 per doz.

SEEDS—Were quiet all round. The continued dullness caused weakness in timothy, especially among holders of consigned lots, and probably prices were shaded slightly for large lots. Sales were made at $2.15@2.30 for poor to good and $2.35@2.45 for prime to choice. Clover was quiet at $6.00@6.50. Flax was dull at $1.25@1.42½. The receipts were again heavy, and the crushers, being pretty well filled up, are not buying, and at the moment shippers are holding back.

SALT—Continues active and steady: Saginaw, Onondaga, and Canada, fine, $1.60; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00.

TEAS—This market was quoted quiet and easy, as follows: GUNPOWDER MOYUNE—Choice to fancy, $1.00@1.10; good to prime, 70@80c; common to good, 40@50c; Pingsuey, choice, new, 75@80c; fair to good, 55@60c; common, 35@40c. IMPERIAL MOYUNE—Choice to fancy, 80@90c; good to prime, 60@70c; common, 30@40c; Pingsuey choice, 70@75c; fair to good, 50@60c; common, 40c. JAPAN—Choice to fancy new, 85@90c; do fully fair to prime, 70@75c; do common to good, 58@65c; choice to fancy old, 70@75c; good to prime, do, 55@65; common, 35@40c. OOLONG—Choice to fancy, 80c@$1.00; good to prime, 60@70c; common, 30@40c.

WOOD—Prices were quoted firm and unchanged at $7.00 for beech, and $8.00 for maple.

TOBACCO—Only a moderate business is in progress, and for common grades the market shows less strength than heretofore. Bright goods remain firm: FINE CUT—Choice to extra, 70@80c; medium to good, 50@60c; common, 48@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, choice to extra, 78@82c; do medium to good, 65@75c; half bright, choice to extra, 58@68c; medium, 50@55c; black, good to extra, 53@58c; common to medium, 47@50c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 30@38c; medium, 32@33c; common, 28@30c.

WOOL—The market is quiet and little better than nominal: Tub-washed, strictly prime, 52@53c; do poor to good, 40@48c; washed fleece, fine, 40@41c; do medium, 41@43c; do coarse, 39@40c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 26@28c; do medium, 32@33c; do coarse, 23@30c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	3,984	4,366	1,183
Tuesday	5,800	6,400	1,050
Total	9,784	10,766	2,233
Same time last week	6,535	10,744	1,458
Week before last	6,896	9,781	1,200
Shipments—			
Monday	1,237	3,750	198

CATTLE—The market was largely overstocked, and prices were decidedly lower for anything grading below choice. There was a more than ordinarily good attendance of buyers, all classes being numerously represented, but thinking to buy to better advantage to-day there was a general "holding off," and only a small percentage of the supply was disposed of. Prices of Texas cattle and common and medium natives, except stockers, were down fully 20@30c, and judging from the feeling prevalent at the close, the bottom is not yet reached. The arrivals included no extra beeves, and the number that would class as choice was extremely small. Trading was principally at $2.50@3.50 for cows; $2.75@3.75 for Texans; and $2.75@4.00 for common to good stock cattle. For the latter there was a well sustained demand at prices only slightly lower than prevailed last week. The number left in the yards unsold fell little short of 4,000, and holders were despondent.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.25@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs	2.65@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.25
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.50@3.75

CATTLE SALES.

Number and description.	Av.	Price.
20 calves	194	$4.25
36 stockers	892	3.85
16 good steers	1,161	5.00
34 good steers	1,166	5.15
19 good steers	1,092	4.70
144 Colorado steers	1,319	5.10
68 good steers	1,163	4.95
11 medium steers	1,174	4.75
150 Texas steers	1,025	4.00
54 medium steers	1,152	4.45
72 medium steers	1,128	4.12½
105 medium steers	1,130	4.70
109 Texas cattle	1,043	4.00
11 cows	985	3.75
18 butchers' stock	1,014	3.75
22 stockers	925	3.00
10 stockers	801	3.25
40 cows	952	3.10
23 Texas cattle	859	3.40
20 cows	1,067	2.85
22 Texas cattle	835	3.60
28 Texas cattle	833	3.00
19 cows	905	3.60
33 Texas cattle	970	3.35
21 Texas cattle	870	3.50
21 Texas cattle	892	3.62½
16 cows	1,056	3.00
15 cows	768	3.05
22 cows	946	2.75
	899	

HOGS—The supply was only a little larger than for the day before, the fresh receipts being confined to some 6,400 head, and making a total for the three days of only 10,766. The demand yesterday did not appear to be especially active, either on local or Eastern account, but there were not enough hogs to satisfy it, and accordingly prices advanced. The improvement was not uniform, some descriptions commanding an advance of 15@20c, while, for coarse, uneven lots, values were not quotably higher than on Monday. There was, however, an average advance of 10c, and the market closed firm at the improvement. Sales were at $7.40@9.40. Light weights sold mostly at $7.85@8.00, and heavy at $8.00@8.35. Inferior grades were salable at $7.00@7.50.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
18	306	$9.25	22	300	$8.12½	44	223	$7.85
69	324	8.90	60	235	8.25	56	245	7.90
63	239	8.30	59	279	8.15	34	190	7.80
44	292	8.25	50	210	8.15	56	223	7.75
57	273	8.25	59	213	8.15	20	207	7.75
49	290	8.35	50	265	8.10	25	230	7.90
64	300	8.50	65	190	8.10	50	265	8.10
55	289	8.35	55	314	8.10	37	222	8.00
64	301	8.30	58	259	8.10	58	261	8.00
53	290	8.30	30	281	8.00	65	190	8.10
52	249	8.30	62	249	8.00	68	170	7.40
47	330	8.25	63	224	8.00	59	245	7.55
43	252	8.25	28	305	8.00	29	257	7.40
95	340	8.20	26	312	8.00	22	265	7.40
67	259	8.20	26	233	8.00	33	170	7.25
45	241	8.15	30	205	7.90	35	183	8.00
58	229	8.15	65	213	7.90	55	314	8.10
62	182	8.15	31	212	7.95	24	269	8.00
45	241	8.15	55	205	7.90	58	259	8.10
54	257	8.12½	50	232	7.85	48	264	8.05

SHEEP—The market was quiet at $3.40@5.00 for poor to strictly choice.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,955. Total for the week, 7,650. The market opened slow; quality of offerings hardly equal to last week; only a moderately fair supply; good quality; prices good. Shipping stock strong at last week's quotations, and fully ½@¼c off on medium to poorer quality. Sales 1,500.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 7,600; total for the week, 16,000. The market opened slow at last week's quotations; good quality. Sheep—All common quality a shade weaker; Indiana sheep, average 78 to 83 lbs, $4.00@4.15; Michigan, average 83 to 96 lbs, $5.00@5.25; Ohio, average 85, 93, and 98 lbs, $4.87½@5.12½@5.37½.

HOGS—Receipts, 900; total for the week, 8,800. Yorkers, $8.00@8.35; medium to best quality heavy hogs, $8.40@8.70; but few grassers offered. Yards bare of stock.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Sept. 28.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 2,157; supply about as last week; sales about ½c decline; choice, $10.25@10.50; extra, $9.25@10.00; first quality, $8.50@9.00; second, $6.50@8.00; third, $5.00@6.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,444; transactions show decline ½c on sheep and lambs. Trade very fair; sheep in lots, $2.00@2.75 each; extra, $3.00@5.00; spring lambs, 5@6½c per lb.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,530 head, or 13 cars of through stock and 77 for sale here; market dull, with a fair supply and prices about the same as last week; best $6.50@7.00; medium to good, $5.50@6.25; common to fair, $4.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.25; bulls, $2.50@3.50; Texas, $3.00@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,485 head; Yorkers, $8.00@8.50; Philadelphia, $9.25@9.50.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 7,500 head; selling, $4.00@5.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—HOGS—Higher for best grades; shippers', $7.25@7.50; bacon, $7.60@7.80; butchers', $8.10@8.30; extra, $8.50.

CATTLE—Active; demand strong; good to choice natives, $5.25@6.25; medium to fair, $4.25@5.00; common to light, $3.00@3.90; good to choice Texans, $4.00@4.40; medium to fair, $3.30@3.65; common, $2.80@3.00; native cows, $2.65@3.85.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—HOGS—Good demand at full prices; good qualities scarce; good light to medium heavy, $7.70@8.00; good to extra butchers', $8.20@8.40; receipts, 1,080; shipments, 619.

DRY GOODS.

The sales of our dry-goods jobbers during the past week showed a very pronounced increase over any previous week of the present season, if indeed they did not exceed the aggregate of any former week known in the history of the trade. The interiors of our wholesale houses were constantly thronged with buyers from all sections of the Northwest, and in nearly every department of the market unusual activity was apparent. Individual purchases were on a more generous scale than hitherto noted since the panic. Buyers seem to feel no hesitancy in "stocking up" at the extreme low prices now ruling, the belief that values are, at last, on a permanent basis appearing to be universal. With the exception of a ⅛c reduction in Fruit of Loom and Lonsdale bleached cottons, the quotations given below are not essentially different from those previously given, the general market retaining a steady firm tone. The late heavy sale of prints in New York has not appreciably affected prices, except for the three brands—viz.: Garner, Amoskeag, and Wamsutta—embraced in the sale.

During one day of the past week the sales of one of our leading firms, exclusive of their retail department, exceeded $150,000.

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	10½c	Mystic River	9 c
Atlantic H, 4-4	10	Broadway	7¾
Atlantic D, 4-4	9	Mackinaw	7½
Atlantic P, 4-4	9	Langley, standard	10
Indian Head, 4-4	10½	Cabot A, 4-4	9½
Indian Head, 7-8	9	Cabot W, 4-4	8½
Nashville	9	New Hartford, AA	7½
Wachusetts	10	Lawrence, LL, 4-4	7¼
Stark A, 4-4	10	Agawam F, 4-4	7½
Augusta	10	Tremont, CC	7¼
Gardner A	11	Empire State	7
Michigan A, 4-4	10½	Nonpareil	7
Medford	9	Laurence, CC	7
Macon	8½	Granite, B	6

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	10½c	Indian Orchard, RR	7½c
Nashua R, 36-in	9½	Dwight Star, 4-4	10
Nashua O, 33-in	8½	Dwight Star, 40-in	11
Pepperell E, 40-in	11	Continental C	9½
Pepperell R, 36-in	10	Boott, B B	8½
Pepperell O, 33-in	8¼	Boott, M	8½
Pepperell N, 30-in	7¾	Newmarket A	8¼
Crescent	10	Massachusetts B B	8
Prescott X L	10	Great Falls M	8½
Indian Orchard, AA	10	Portsmouth P	6
Indian Orchard, EE	9	Mohawk	6½
Indian Orchard, NN	8½		

PRINTS.

Merrimac F, Pink	9½c	Amoskeag	6½c
Merrimac D	9	Freeman	6
Pacific	9	Mourning	8½
Hamilton	9	Shirting	7@8
Richmond	9	Mallory Pink	9
American	7½@8	Mallory Purple	9
Sprague	8	Manchester	8½
Gloucester	7@8	Wamsutta	8
Garner	7½		

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	6 c	Masonville	6 c
Washington	6	Warren	7½
Smithfield	6½	Lonsdale	6½

High colors, 1c extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	16 c	Gem of the Spindle	10½c
New York Mills	15½	Hill, 4-4	11
Utica Nonpareil	15½	Blackstone, AA	9½
Wamsutta, 4-4	15	Hope	9½
Davol	12½	Cabot	9½
Pride of the West	15½	Senate, AA	9½
Langdon, GB	13	Dwight Star	10½
Fruit of the Loom	11½	Hallowell, Q	9
Lonsdale	11½	Boott, E	8
Androscoggin, L	11	Boott, B	10
Amoskeag	11	Thorndike, B	8
Auburn, A	11	Green, G	8
Rosebuds	10½	Vaughan, XX	7½

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	8½c	Middlesex	9½c
Lancaster	11½	Glenarm	9
Bates	11½	Bairds	9½
Amoskeag	11½		

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	12 c	Amoskeag, brown	10 c
Kearsarge	11½	Indian Orchard	9
Androscoggin	11	Canoe	8
Amoskeag	10		

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	27½c	Conestoga CCA, 7-8	14½
Minnehaha, 7-8	22½	Conestoga CT, 4-4	15½
Amoskeag, ACA	22½	Conestoga AA, 30-in	12
Amoskeag, A	19	Methuen AA	
Amoskeag, B	16	Manhattan	
Amoskeag, C	15	York, 32-inch	8½
Amoskeag, D	13½	York, 30-inch	20
Amoskeag, E	12½	Thorndike A	16
Pearl River	20	Swift River	10½
Conestoga extra, 4-4	20	Ocean	8
Conestoga extra, 7-8	17½	Pittsfield	7
Conestoga GM, 4-4	17½		

DENIMS.

York Blue	20 c	Pearl River	19
York stripe	21	Nelson, IXL	15
Amoskeag	20	Curtis	15
Columbian	18	Warren, AXA	14½
Otis, AXA	18	Warren, BB	16
Otis, BB	16	Warren, CC	14
Otis, CC	14	Uncasville, UCA	12½
Beaver Creek, AA	15½	Haymaker	19
Beaver Creek, BB	13½	Boston	19
Beaver Creek, CC	11½		9½

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	13 c	American, 6-3	11½c
Amoskeag, 6-3	14	American, 3-3	10½
Amoskeag, 3-3	13	Hamilton, 6-3	15
Uncasville, A	10@11	Hamilton, 3-3	14
Uncasville, UCA	12@13		

CHEVIOT STRIPES.

Whittenton, AA	13 c	Everett, No. 1	16½c
Whittenton, B	12	Massabesic	13½
Whittenton, XX	13	Union, Plaid	15
Amoskeag	14	Union, AA	12½
Everett	15		

LUMBER.

The wholesale market was again active, the trading being principally in inch lumber, which comprised the bulk of the offerings. Common and medium grades of inch sold readily, but choice cargoes were dull and easy. Piece stuff was in moderate supply and sold at recent prices, or at $8.25. Common to medium inch sold at $8.00@12.00, and choice was held at $12.50@15.00. Shingles were steady at $2.20@2.40. About twenty cargoes left the docks, which were nearly closed at one time, but late in the day several new cargoes arrived, which were carried over.

The following sales were reported:

Cargo barge Hans Crocker, from Pensaukee, 280 m strips and boards at $12.00. Sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo schr Grace Greenwood, from Manistee, 250 m joists and scantling at $8.25, mill tally; cargo scow Gladiator, from Manistee, 100 m joists and scantling at $8.25. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

The yard dealers report a continued good demand for lumber, especially for the common and medium qualities, the stock of which at many yards is badly broken, so that dealers have frequently to buy of each other in order to fill orders with promptness. The market is firm at the annexed prices:

First clear	[illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	$43.00@45.00
Third clear, 1 inch	35.00@37.00
Third clear, thick	38.00@40.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	33.00@35.00
Clear siding, first and second	18.00@19.00
First common siding	16.00@17.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	30.00@31.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	21.00@24.00
Box boards, A	35.00@37.00
Box boards, B	25.00@27.00
A stock boards, 10 and 12 in	35.00@37.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
C stock boards	15.00@16.00
Fencing (16 ft.)	10.00@11.50
Common lumber, 18 ft and under	10.00@11.00
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	11.00@14.00
Lath	1.75@2.00
A shingles	2.50@2.90

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 25s; No. 2, 24s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 10d; spring, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 1, 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 6d; club, No. 1, 11s 5d; No. 2, 10s 10d. Corn—No. 1, 29s 3d; No. 2, 29s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 77s 6d. Lard—60s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—2 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Firmer. Wheat—White, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 6d; club, No. 1, 11s 5d; No. 2, 11s. Corn—No. 1, 29s 3d; No. 2, 28s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 77s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—Latest.—FLOUR—Extra State steady at 22s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts for the past three days, 28,000 qrs, including 15,000 American; No. 1 spring firm at 9s 5d; No. 2 Chicago firm at 8s 6d; No. 2 Milwaukee firm at 8s 10d. Corn—Mixed steady at 29s.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Prime mess, Eastern, 80s; prime mess, Western, steady 75s. Bacon—Cumberland cut firm at 59s; short rib steady and firm; short clear steady at 53s 6d; long clear steady at 53s; shoulders dull at 39s 6d. Beef—India mess steady at 119s; prime mess steady at 60s. Lard—Dull at 59s 6d.

TALLOW—Prime city firm at 47s.

CHEESE—American choice steady at 51s.

LARD OIL—Firm at 50s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady at 29s.

RESIN—Common steady at 5s. Fine resin steady at 17s.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 10@10½s; spirits, 10½s.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Weather unsettled.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £11,000.

CONSOLS—For money and account, 93 13-16.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—'65s, 106½; '67s, 107½; 10-40s and new 5s, 104½; New York Central (ex div.), 92; Erie, 14½; preferred, 31.

TALLOW—53s 9d@54s.

REFINED PETROLEUM—9s 9d@10s.

LINSEED OIL—24s 6d.

LINSEED CAKE—10s 10d@10s 15d.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Rentes, 65f 45c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 28.—UNITED STATES BONDS—New 5s, 99½.

ANTWERP, Sept. 28.—PETROLEUM—28s 6d.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—MONEY—The rate of discount at the bank has been raised to 6 per cent, and the interest on advances to 7.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Wool is in improved demand. Prices are steady. Medium grades, combing, and delaine are scarce. Fine in full supply. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 45@46c; X, 45@45c; medium, 49@50c; coarse, 40@43c; coarse delaine, 49c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 41@44c; medium, 48@50c; coarse, 40@43c; combing, washed, 58@62c; combing, unwashed, 42½c; fine unwashed, 29@30c; coarse and medium unwashed, 34@36c; delaine unwashed, 40c; tub washed, 49@52c; extra and merino pulled, 35@40c; No. 1 and super pulled, 35@42c.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Business was fairly active with commission houses in nearly all departments, and a liberal jobbing distribution was effected. Richmond chocolate prints were reduced to 7½c, madders to 8c, and grays to 8½c. Masonville bleached shirtings were down ½c. Cotton flannels were very active and strong. Cassimeres and overcoatings were in better demand. Flannels and blankets were in steady request.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.—Petroleum quiet; crude, $1.75 at Parker's; refined, 13½@13⅞, Philadelphia delivery.

WILMINGTON TURPENTINE MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 28.—Spirits of turpentine quiet at 32c.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market fully 2c better; fair export and moderate home trade demand; sales, 96,000 bu; $1.00@1.06 for rejected spring; $1.00@1.15 for No. 3 Chicago; $1.22@1.23 for old No. 2 do; $1.28 for do No. 2 Northwestern; $1.25@1.28 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.34@1.36 for No. 1 spring; $1.17@1.40 for new and old winter red Western; $1.18@1.43 for do amber Western; and $1.30@1.50 for white Western. Rye quiet at 89c for Western and 90@92c for State. Barley dull; sales of 500 bu two-rowed State at $1.05. Corn a shade firmer; fair export and home trade demand; sales of 74,000 bu at 68@69½c for Western mixed; 70c for sail do; and 70@71½c for high mixed and yellow Western. Oats a shade firmer; sales of 49,000 bu at 37@54c for new mixed and white, including white State at 50@54c, mixed Western at 40@48c, and white do at 48@54c.

PROVISIONS—Middles firm at 12½@13c for long clear. Lard quiet; sales of 100 tierces at 13⅞@13 15-16c for prime steam.

WHISKY—Market dull and heavy; sellers, $1.21 and buyers at $1.20.

GROCERIES—Sugar—The market continues steady; fair demand; fair to good refining is quoted at 7 13-16@8⅛c; prime at 8⅛c; and Nos. 10 and 12 Havana at 9@9⅛c. Coffee—Market quiet and firm; we quote Rio at 19@21½c in gold, and Maracaibo at 21@23c in gold.

TALLOW—In fair demand at firm prices; sales of 100,000 lbs at 9⅛@10c for ordinary, and prime at 10⅛c, chiefly at the latter price.

FREIGHTS—Moderately active at firm rates. To Hull, by steam, 32,000 bu grain at 8¾@9d. To Liverpool, by steam, 8,000 bu at 7½d; 16,000 bu by sail at 6¾@7¼d. To Cork, for orders, a bark with 3,200 qrs of grain at 6s per qr.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—FLOUR—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; receipts, 9,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $4.90@5.40; common to good extra, $5.60@5.90; good to choice, $5.75@6.40; white wheat extra, $6.40@7.25; extra Ohio, $5.60@7.20; St. Louis, $5.75@8.75. Rye flour unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; Western, $3.50@4.00.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; a little better inquiry for export; shipping demand checked by the firmness of holders; receipts, 122,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.00@1.06; No. 3 Chicago, $1.09@1.15; No. 2 do in store, $1.22@1.24; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.24; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.26@1.28; No. 1 spring, $1.34@1.36; winter red Western, new and old, $1.17@1.40; do new, unsound, $1.00@1.05; amber western, new and old, $1.18@1.42; white Western, $1.30@1.50; extra choice old white Michigan, $1.55. Rye quiet; Western, 89c; State, 90@92c. Barley in buyers' favor; two-rowed State, $1.05; four-rowed State, $1.20; very choice Bay Quinte, $1.35; malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Demand fair and prices have advanced; receipts, 109,000 bu; Western mixed, steam, 68@69½c; do, sail, 70@70½c; high mixed and yellow Western, 71@71½c. Oats—Demand active and prices have advanced; receipts, 60,000 bu; Western mixed, 40@47c; white do 48@55c.

HAY—Firm; shipping, 75c.

HOPS—Dull; yearling, 10@14c; new crop, 12@15c.

GROCERIES—Rio coffee steady; cargoes, 19@21½c; jobbing, 19½@22½c. Sugar quiet but steady; fair to good refining, 7⅞@8⅛c; prime, 8¼c; refined, fair demand, 10½@11½c. Molasses—Grocery grades quiet; nominally unchanged. Rice steady, with a fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but steady; crude, 6½@7c; refined, 14c.

STRAINED ROSIN—Firm; $1.75@1.85.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm; 33½c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 26@27c.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy; new mess, $22.00, cash; $21.80@22.05, October. Beef market dull. Cut meats dull; Western long clear middles, 12½c; city do, 13c. Lard—Prime steam, $13.87½, cash; [illegible], October.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 15@25c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and lower; $1.20.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 28.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.25; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.26; No. 2 do, $1.14; amber Michigan, spot and October, $1.26; November, $1.27; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.09; No. 2 red winter, $1.30; No. 3 red, $1.14; rejected red, 92c. Corn dull; high-mixed October, 60c. Oats dull; No. 2, 38c; Michigan, September, 38c; rejected, 31½c.

FREIGHTS—Dull; to Buffalo, 2½c asked; 2½c offered; to Kingston, 4½c for corn.

BRAN—$16.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.20; hard, $1.23; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.17½; September, $1.17½; October, $1.09⅜; No. 3, $1.10⅜. Corn scarce; nominally firm; No. 2, 57c. Oats excited and higher; No. 2 opened at 37½c, closing at 38½c. Barley unsettled and excited, No. 2 spring opening at $1.15½ for September, $1.08½ for October, and closing at $1.18 for September, $1.07½ for October. Rye steady; No. 1, 73c; No. 2 nominal at 73c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm; mess pork, $22.50@23.25. Prime lard quiet; 13½@13⅞c.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and unchanged; wheat to Buffalo, 2½@2¾c; to Oswego, 5½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 54,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 62,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—FLOUR—[illegible]

Western superfine, $4.50@5.00; common extra, $5.50@6.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $6.25@6.75; winter wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6.75@7.50; Illinois, $7.00@8.50; St. Louis, $7.25@9.00.
GRAIN—Corn—Market dull; mixed and yellow, 73½@78c. Oats—Mixed and white, 49@57c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; refined, 13¼@13½c; crude, held 10½c.
SEEDS—Clover, 13@13½c; timothy, $2.80@3.15; flax, $1.50@1.55.
FLOUR—Old firm; extras, $5.00@5.50; Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, $6.25@7.50; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $6.56@7.00.
GRAIN—Wheat—Choice to fair request; new red, $1.25@1.35; new and old amber, $1.38@1.45; new white, $1.40@1.45. Rye—90c. Corn firmer; yellow, 74c; mixed, 72@73c; white, 72c. Oats—Dull and weak; white, 48@53c; stained, 40@42c.
WHISKY—Western held at $1.20.
BUTTER—Firmer; New York State and Bradford County extras, 32@34c; firsts, 28@30c; rolls extras, 24@28c; firsts, 24@25c.
CHEESE—Improving; Western fine, 10@11c.
EGGS—Quiet; Western, 27@28c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red winter, $1.63@1.64¼ cash; $1.64 September; $1.49 October. Corn firm; 52c cash; 49½c October; 43@43½c November. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 37c cash and September. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Pork inactive; jobbing lots, $22.75@23.00. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats steady and firm; 8¾c; 12¾@13¼c. Bacon firmer; 9¾c; 13¼c; 14¼c.
WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged; $1.16½.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu; rye, 12,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 28.—FLOUR—Dull; Western supers, $4.25@5.00; Rio brands, $5.50@6.75; other grades unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn—Western firmer and active; Western mixed, 64½c. Oats scarce and firmer; Western white, 50@52c; mixed, 46@48c. Rye dull and nominal.
HAY—Steady; Maryland and Pennsylvania timothy, $23.00@25.00.
PROVISIONS—Strong and higher. Pork scarce and higher; $23.25@23.50. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders, 9¼@9½c; clear rib sides, 12¾c, loose. Bacon active; shoulders, 10@10¼c; clear rib sides, 14c. Hams, 15½@16c. Lard firm; refined, $14.75.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
PETROLEUM—Strong; crude, 6¾@6⅞c; refined, 12½c bid.
COFFEE—Quiet, but firm and unchanged.
WHISKY—Dull; nominally $1.18.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.
GRAIN—Wheat steady and firm; red, $1.30@1.40. Corn dull; shelled, 58@60c. Oats steady; 30@45c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye dull; 75@78c.
PROVISIONS—Pork fair demand and firm; $22.12½@22.25. Lard quiet; summer, 13¼c; country, kettle, 13¾c. Bulk meats in fair demand; firm; shoulders, 8¾c; clear rib, 12½c; clear, none on the market. Bacon in fair demand and firm; shoulders, 9¾c; clear rib, 12¾c; clear, none on the market. Bacon in fair demand and firm; shoulders, 9¾c; clear rib, 13¼@13½c, the latter an extreme; clear scarce; 13¾@14c.
WHISKY—Dull and lower at $1.14.
EGGS—Easier; 19c.
BUTTER AND CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.
OILS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat, light milling demand; quotations nominal. Corn dull and unsettled; 8,000 bu sample at 60c; 19,000 bu No. 2 at 62c; 3,000 bu do at 62@63@64c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 Chicago offered at 43c; no buyers. Rye held above views; asking 85c for Milwaukee. Barley neglected.
FREIGHTS—Quiet at 7½c for wheat and 7c for corn.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 28.—Wheat, corn, and petroleum were unchanged. Oats were higher, No 1, 45c.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO, SEPT. 28.

ARRIVED—Schr Willie Loutit, Ludington, lumber; schr Two Brothers, Ludington, lumber; schr Collingwood, Grand Traverse, lumber; schr B. Boalt, Manistee, lumber; schr J. B. Merrill, Buffalo, coal; schr Rob Roy, Muskegon, lumber; schr Argo, Colwell's Pier, wood; schr Gen. U. S. Grant, Horn's Pier, wood; schr D. H. Ford, Oswego, coal; schr C. Hinckley, Alpena, lumber; schr C. G. Cooper, Alpena, lumber; schr Hercules, Hart's Pier, posts; schr M. G. Bacon, Cleveland, coal; schr Golden Rule, Buffalo, coal; schr Russian, Oswego, coal; schr E. P. Royce, Sands' Bay, cedar posts; schr Flying Mist, Alpena, lumber; schr Middlesex, Manistee, lumber; schr Clayton Belle, Twin River, lumber; schr Richard Winslow, Buffalo, coal; schr Flying Cloud, Green Bay City, lumber; schr C. H. Hackley, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. P. March, Buffalo, coal; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; schr D. DeWolf, Oswego, coal; schr T. C. Leighton, Cleveland, coal; schr Game Cock, Muskegon, lumber; schr Brooklyn, Buffalo, coal; schr Annie Vought, Erie, coal; schr T. Moss, Green Bay, cedar posts; schr R. P. Mason, Frankfort, lumber; schr Tri-Color, Holland, lumber; schr Christine Nilsson, Buffalo, coal; schr Mediterranean, Erie, coal; schr S. J. Andrews, Hart's Pier, wood; schr D. Newhall, Muskegon, lumber; scow G. Neville, Stone Creek, cedar posts; prop Empire State, Buffalo, sundries; schr H. D. Moore, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Driver, Ludington, wood; schr Winnie Wing, Manistee, lumber; schr Glad Tidings, Holland, lumber; Schr Annie O. Hansen, Manistee, lumber; schr F. B. Gardner, Ford River, lumber; schr E. T. Judd, Muskegon, lumber; schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, cedar posts; schr Ida, Manistee, lumber; schr Coral, Lincoln, lumber; schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, lumber; schr Topsey, Muskegon, lumber; prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries; schr American, Oswego, coal; schr Kinderhook, Buffalo, coal; schr Skylark, Cleveland, coal; prop Champlain, Oswego, sundries; schr Nellie Church, Manistee, lumber; stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries; prop Messenger, St. Joe, sundries; schr City of Chicago, Traverse Bay, sundries; schr A. L. Andrews, Charlotte, coal; schr Grace Greenwood, Manistee, lumber; schr Belle Brown, Escanaba, cedar posts; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; schr Guide, Clay Banks, bark; schr Yankee Blade, Oswego, coal; schr George B. Sloan, Oswego, salt; scow Venture, Clay Banks, bark; schr William Graudy, Buffalo, coal; schr D. E. Baily, Cleveland, coal; schr W. B. Phelps, Charlotte, coal; schr San Diego, Buffalo, coal; schr Helvetia, Buffalo, bark and salt; schr G. Pfister, Buffalo, coal; schr H. C. Richards, Buffalo, coal; schr Hans Crocker, Pensaukee, lumber; prop New Era, Grand Haven, lumber; barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Lena Johnson, Manistee, lumber; schr Walbridge, Big Sturgeon, cedar posts; scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, wood; schr L. M. Davis, Manistee, lumber; schr Japan, Manistee, lumber; schr William Sturges, Manistee, lumber; schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, lumber; schr Mystic Star, Charlotte, coal; stmr Huron, Holland, sundries; schr M. J. Cummings, Oswego, coal; schr J. Hibbard, Clay Banks, wood; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; schr Three Brothers, Buffalo, coal; schr Norman, Green Bay, sundries; schr A. J. Morley, Alpena, lumber; schr J. Schuette, Erie, coal; schr America, Sturgeon Bay, lumber; schr Ethan Allen, Menominee, lumber; schr M. J. Wilcox, Cleveland, coal.

CLEARED—Prop Menominee, Grand Haven, sundries; stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 62 pkgs fruit, 14 brls oil, and sundries; Sheboygan, 17 pkgs fruit and sundries; stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries; prop Messenger, St. Joseph, 5 brls pork, 16 brls oil, and sundries; stmr Nashua, Ogdensburg, 5,227 bu corn, 1 brl oil, and sundries; prop Peerless, Mackinaw, 50 brls flour and sundries; Sault Ste. Marie, 95 brls flour; Onota, 1,000 bu oats, 50 brls flour, and 100 bags of feed; Marquette, 1,000 bu oats and 250 bags feed; Little Anse, 285 bags feed; Hancock, 2,200 bu oats, 1,366 bags feed, and sundries; Houghton, 75 brls feed; schr Montcalm, Kingston, 21,477 bu corn; prop Arabia, Buffalo, 42,003 bu corn; schr A. Thorine, Clay Banks, 5 brls flour.

NIGHT CLEARANCES—Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 29 brls apples, 7 brls oil, and sundries; schr Annie Tomine, Holland, 40 cds stone; stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 13 bags seed and sundries; bark Peshtigo, Buffalo, 26,600 bu wheat; stmr Huron, South Haven, sundries; schr Portland, Port Huron, 23,679 bu corn; schr Hartford, Kingston, 17,900 bu wheat; prop Idaho, Buffalo, 33,000 bu oats, 1,000 brls flour, 1,260 bags seed, 150 pkgs lard, and sundries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

There was some inquiry for vessels to load wheat at 5½c for Kingston and 2½c for Port Colborne. No sail vessels were reported for Buffalo, the rates to which port were said to be unchanged, though the vessels engaged on the previous evening to go to Milwaukee for wheat received 2½c, which has been the standing quotation here for several days past. Charters: To Kingston—Schrs Samana, Bolivia, and Hartford, wheat at 5½c. To Port Colborne—Schrs Lock and Austin, wheat at 2½c. To Buffalo—Prop Dean Richmond, wheat, and prop Newburg, rye and wheat, and prop Empire State, corn, through. Capacity, 160,000 bu wheat, 25,000 bu corn, and 8,000 bu rye.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.

A brisk northeast wind sprung up about 10 o'clock Monday night, which brought in one of the largest fleets of the season, crowding up the river to its utmost capacity, and occasioning numberless jams and delays, especially between Randolph and Adams streets. The harbor-masters did their best to avoid trouble, but they were almost powerless, as their directions were but little heeded.... Mr. Orville Olcott, the gentlemanly Treasurer of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company, has gone to Waterbury, Vt., to visit his son, Charles Olcott, who went there with his wife and child a short time ago in quest of health. Young Mr. Olcott, however, did not find the health he sought, and is now reported as lying dangerously sick at that place.... The schr Wells Burt was libeled yesterday by Hugh Coyne for $2,300.... The stmr Corona, of Goodrich's Steamboat Line, will hereafter make tri-weekly trips between this port and St. Joseph, Mich.... The schr Madison lost her foretopmast on the lumber market yesterday morning.... The large bark Richard Winslow was towed up the river yesterday morning by the tugs Wood and Ward. The tug Captains could not see Lake street bridge owing to the large number of vessels at the lumber market, and supposed it was obeying the call of their whistles. When they rounded the corner, however, they saw that the bridge had the red ball up and was still closed. They reversed their engines at once and tried to stop, but the huge craft had too much headway, and went on towards the bridge. To avoid a bridge accident, the tug Captains pushed the craft towards the dock on the west side, and thus she went with considerable force against the small buildings on the west end of the bridge, running her jibboom clear through the brick wall and demolishing the coal office of Hamilton, Harter & Hafer, and doing some damage to the saloon of Mr. McCarty. The building can, however, be easily repaired again, and the damage does not amount to over $100. Mr. H. Von Sangen, Building Inspector, examined the premises yesterday afternoon, and stated that after rebuilding the torn wall the building would be entirely safe again. The accident in this instance was clearly unavoidable. The tugs did their best to avoid a serious accident, and the Captains deserve credit for not allowing the huge craft to go into the bridge, which was heavily loaded with vehicles at the time.

CAUTIONS.

The recent gales, and the disasters to the Equinox and Mendota, have had the effect of making lake navigators much more careful than they have been heretofore. Very few vessels now take any risk whatever, and prefer to remain in some safe harbor during rough weather. The northeast wind which sprang up Monday night at 10 o'clock was not very severe, yet many vessels that left port Monday returned, preferring to wait for better weather.

OUR DEFAMED RIVER.

The papers of other lake ports still complain that the water in our negro-complexioned river is disfiguring and injuring the vessels that are compelled to do business at this port. Here is what the Cleveland *Leader* of Monday has to say about it: "For some time past the Buffalo papers have been growling about the condition of the water in the Chicago River. Clevelanders have had no chance to observe and know how this water affects the looks of a vessel until Saturday, when the fine Cleveland prop D. W. Rust arrived here from Buffalo, having carried a cargo of grain to that port from Chicago. When the Rust left Cleveland, some two weeks ago, she was as white and clean as paint could make a vessel, but now she is nearly black from stem to stern with the oil and dirt from the water of that river. So different does she look that a person would hardly know her."

LAKE ERIE.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 28.—No arrivals or departures to report to-day.

The tug Dragon, of this port, is in the hands of the Sheriff at Buffalo about the job of wrecking the schr Tawas.

A propeller (painted green) and two barges are ashore at Long Point. The boats are all loaded, bound down. Their names could not be ascertained. It is supposed that it is the prop New York and tows.

The schr P. S. Marsh is ashore at Buffalo.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Mr. Doyle, owner, and Capt. Higgie, mortgagee, are here from Chicago looking after their interests in the schr Higgie and Jones. Matters are evidently arranged to relieve the vessel from the Marshal's hands, as the Captain talks of loading coal at Cleveland for Chicago this week. Schnoor is the name of the steam barge reported ashore on Long Point yesterday. Four vessels have gone to Cleveland to load coal for Chicago at $1 per ton.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Sept. 28, 10 p. m.—DOWN—Props Montana, St. Albans, S. Chamberin and consort; schrs Angus Smith, William Crossthwaite, S. H. Foster, Trinidad, Samuel L. Mather, John Martin.

UP—Props Manitoba, Chauncey Hurlbut, Inter-Ocean and consort, Montgomery and consort; schr Empire State.

The prop Benton is on Saginaw Bay, with her machinery disabled. Assistance has been sent her from here.

WIND—Northeast, light; weather fine.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Sept. 28.—ARRIVED—T. Ryburn, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; D. T. Wright, Morris, 6,100 bu corn; prop Whale, Seneca, 5,000 bu oats, 13,200 lbs seed; Friendship, Seneca, 6,500 bu corn; Georgia, Seneca, 6,400 bu corn.

CLEARED—Prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,224 bu wheat; Mayflower, Channahon, 24,316 ft lumber, 36,250 shingles; Gen. McClellan, Joliet, 27,160 ft lumber, 200,000 shingles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The schrs John O'Neill and John Breden, which were towed on the head of Elk Island Sunday night, were released Monday evening.... A pier of protection has been constructed around the tower at Skilligalee. The fog signal to be used is known as the Siren, and will be one of the first put in service on the lakes.... The prop Japan, bound down, collided with the schr Rush, Saturday night, on Lake St. Clair, dismasting the latter. The steamer is minus two staterooms.... The sale of the schr Higgie & Jones, announced to take place Saturday, was again postponed for some reason. She is, however, to be sold some day this week.... All efforts to release the scow Baltic, beached near Holland, Mich., during one of the late gales, have proved futile, and she has been stripped and abandoned.... A dispatch from Oswego states that the schr Kate Kelley, light, from Kingston, is going to pieces on the breakwater at that port. She had discharged her cargo of wheat at Kingston, and was on her way to the Upper Lakes.... It is designed to place three lights on the pier of the Sand Beach Harbor of Refuge, Lake Huron, a beacon-light on either end, and the main light about midway between the two. It is expected that the beacon-lights, and possibly all three, will be in operation before the close of the present season.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Lighthouse Board gives notice that on and after Oct. 1, 1875, a 10-inch steam fog signal will be sounded at Huron Island Light Station during thick and foggy weather, giving blasts of eight seconds' duration at intervals of fifty-two seconds. The steam fog signal is located on the northwest corner of West Huron Island.

THE CROPS.

ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WHITESIDE COUNTY, Ill., Sept. 26.—In looking over articles in your paper, the past three or four weeks, on frosted corn, I see there are quite a number who think the frosts have not hurt the corn. Now, I would like to ask such if they ever knew freezing green corn on the stalk to help the corn or to make it better? I have farmed for twenty-three years in Illinois, and in that time we have had our green corn frozen four different years, and I have yet to see the time that it helped our corn to make sound corn. But, to the contrary, frozen green corn is poor stuff, and it will be found that our corn crop in Illinois will fall short of the estimate fully one-half of good, merchantable corn. The majority of the corn was in the milk when it was killed, and it stands there still, and will until it sours and molds, and what does not sour and mold on the hill will do so in the cribs. It will not dry out. The nearest ripe will dry out a little, and will be shrunk and shriveled up, and pass as unmerchantable corn. It is generally estimated by practical men that the crop of 1875 in Illinois will not average over 15 bushels of good, sound corn to the acre. I have talked with a great many at the fairs, and from different localities, and find I am not far out of the way when I say the corn in this State will fall short of its estimate at least one-half this year. And we have got to have the best of weather to harvest even that of merchantable corn, as the stalks are killed, and the corn stands still, and neither fills out nor dries out, and cannot improve in quality or quantity. If we get good, dry weather it will take it till the 1st of January to get dry enough to crib, and then it will not do, or at least it will not be safe, to crib. The fact is, the farmers that I have talked with say they are picking and feeding to hogs; they do not find any but what they would call hog-corn,—none nearly sound.

A FARMER.

IOWA.

EMMETSBURG, Ia., Sept. 23.—Having just returned from a trip through all the counties of Northwestern Iowa, I am prepared to state that there is nowhere near the amount of crops destroyed by the late heavy rains as has been reported or expected. Wheat is giving a larger yield than anticipated. Corn is out of the way of frost, and the crop is very heavy. All in all, no section of the country has as fine a crop generally as Northwestern Iowa.

The County Fairs are slimly attended, owing to the fact that farmers are very busy putting up hay.

STERLING LECTURE ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., Sept. 28.—The Sterling Lecture Association that run such a brilliant star course last season have just sold 330 season tickets at $5 each for the coming winter's course. None but the finest talent are engaged. James T. Fields opens the course Oct. 15, followed by the Camilla Urso Troupe, Mrs. Siddons, the Caroline Richings-Bernard Troupe, Murdoch, and others.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The steamships San Marcos and Atlas, from Boston, and Navarino, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Arrived, steamships France, from London; Gellert, from Hamburg; and Scythia, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Steamships The Queen and Rhein, from New York, have arrived out.

IOWA NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 23.—The Burlington *Hawkeye* fast train, running between this city and Keokuk, was put on this morning. As it is the first newspaper train run in this State, it creates considerable enthusiasm along the line of the road.

She brought him a vest and a pair of breeches in an answer to an appeal for old clothes, for he was very ragged. She thought they would fit comfortably. He examined both garments attentively, and, throwing them down, exclaimed: "There ain't no watch-pocket nor no hind pocket for a pistol."

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Negro Ravisher Hung by a Mob at Keytsville, Mo.

Shell's Wife in Danger of Lynching by the Bellefontaine Mob.

The Guibord Case in the Montreal Courts—The Illinois Ku Klux.

A NEGRO LYNCHED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 28.—The wife of Samuel Virgin, living 5 miles west of Keytsville, Mo., was brutally beaten and ravished by a negro named Edmond Moore about 10 o'clock Saturday night, during the absence of her husband in Dalton. The negro was captured on Sunday, and was started to the Jail at Keytsville in custody of the constable. While on route for the jail they were met by a mob, who tried to take the negro, and in the confusion he escaped into a cornfield near by. Monday night about 7 o'clock the negro was delivered to the Sheriff by three other negroes, the County Court having offered $150 reward for his recapture. At midnight the Jail was surrounded by an armed mob of seventy-five men, who demanded the negro of the Sheriff, who has his residence in the Jail. The Sheriff would not surrender the prisoner. The former jailer was sent for, and ordered to get the keys, as he knew where they were kept. The keys were obtained and the Jail opened. The mob took the negro out and marched him through town, halting under a hickory tree on the outskirts, where the ravisher was hung. The participants in the lynching had their faces blackened, and a Coroner's jury to-day failed to elicit who any of them were.

SENT TO WAUPUN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 28.—On Friday two men were arrested here, one as a burglar and the other as a horse-thief. One gave the name of Richard Hart in the Municipal Court to-day. Articles found in his possession were identified as stolen from the Stoughton stores burglarized last week. Hart pleaded guilty and was sent to Waupun for three years. The other refused to give any name till this morning, when he was identified by Sheriff Peek, of Ogle County, Ill., as Charles Brown, in jail for stealing horses and a carriage from Byron, who broke out Sept. 16. He stole a horse on the 17th in Illinois, and another in Green County, this State, and on the 20th, a buggy and harness here. He concluded to plead guilty, and was likewise sentenced to Waupun for three years, and both men were started for State Prison to-day.

COLDWATER, MICH., CRIMINAL ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Sept. 28.—This has been a busy day for criminal matters in the Circuit Court. In the case of A. M. Guthrie, charged with rape, a nolle prosequi was entered.

Charles Miller, a lad 19 years old, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to one year in the Detroit House of Correction.

John Condon, on a plea of guilty to the charge of breaking into and entering a dwelling-house, received a sentence of three years in the State's Prison. He is about 20 years old, and looks a little tough.

Clayton Chauncy girdled eighteen maple trees and owned up, and was fined $100.

Lewis Fisher was tried on a charge of arson in burning the barn of H. Johnson, in July last. The trial occupied nearly all day, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty after a short deliberation.

THE ILLINOIS KUKLUX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MURPHYSBORO, via CARBONDALE, Ill., Sept. 28.—So far so good. Everything is moving along nicely. No further arrests have been made, although the developments in the Jackson County robberies are still going on. Stephens has told of the robbery of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad ticket-office here last July. He told who was in the gang that robbed it, and that the shot-gun stolen from the office could be found in a tree near Ava. Deputy-Sheriff Bradley went and found the shot-gun hidden in a tree just where Stephens said. Samuel Crain has had an examination and been discharged, the evidence against him not being strong enough to prove him connected with the Williamson County vendetta and recent assassinations.

THE BELLEFONTAINE TRAGEDY.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

URBANA, O., Sept. 27.—The testimony of the 7-year old daughter of James Schell, who was lynched at Bellefontaine on Saturday morning, was given to the Coroner's jury at Belle Centre this morning, and it was of so damaging a character to the mother that the excitement of Friday was renewed, and threats of another lynching were general. The Sheriff of the county has accordingly removed Mrs. Schell from the jail, and, it is believed, has taken her to Marysville. The conviction that Mrs. Schell was at least a party to the murder of Allie Laughin is becoming settled, and it is to be feared that an infuriated people will seek out her place of refuge and deal out summary punishment.

THE GUIBORD CASE.

MONTREAL, Can., Sept. 28.—The Guibord case was argued before the courts yesterday. The Fabrique were required to show cause why they should not be condemned to pay $2,000 for the gates of the Catholic Cemetery being closed to the remains of Guibord. Messrs. Jette and Doutre argued the case before Justice Johnson, who has taken time to give a decision.

The Fabrique have paid the costs awarded to L'Institute Canadien, amounting to over $6,000.

UXORICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEBANON, O., Sept. 28.—A man named Louis Shaw, a farmer living a mile east of town, attempted to murder his wife to-day. His wife left him several weeks ago on account of ill-treatment, and went to a daughter's house to live. Shaw followed her up while she was alone to-day and attacked her brutally, stabbing her six or eight times and fatally wounding her. He is under arrest.

THE QUINCY MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 28.—Young Battell, who was murderously assaulted in this city last Saturday night, died this afternoon. The Mayor has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the assassin. Two men were under arrest to-day on suspicion of being concerned in the murder, but nothing of importance was elicited.

A PEDDLER ROBBED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 28.—Patrick Haron, a peddler, while passing a forest adjoining the cemetery in Knoxville, Sunday night last, was knocked down and robbed of several hundred dollars' worth of goods by two men named Tooley and McGatliher. They were shortly afterwards arrested, and are now in jail.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 28.—Our city is again infested with burglars. Last night the drug-house of E. E. Boudinot was entered from the skylight, and what money there was in the cash-drawer, together with toilet articles and some bottled liquors, was taken. An attempt was made to rob a boot and shoe store, but was frustrated.

FORGERY.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 24.—Deputy Sheriff Babbitt, of Jefferson County, New York, was here last evening with a requisition from Gov. Tilden upon Gov. Bagley for the arrest of Hiram A. Reeves, charged by the Howe Sewing-Machine Company with forgery while selling machines as agent.

FRATRICIDE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 25.—Two brothers, named Forster, quarreled yesterday while at work on the Grant farm, near St. Johns, cutting corn. One received a fatal stab from the corn-cutter in the hands of the other.

TRAGEDY NEAR QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Sept. 28.—At Knowlton, Quebec, an old man named Welsh attempted to murder his wife this morning with an ax, when, seeing his son coming, he turned and shot him. The son then, in self-defense, shot his father dead. The old lady is not expected to live.

THIEVES AT KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 28.—Marion Saunders, alleged horse-thief, was jailed here this afternoon.

Wegro, alias Robinson, charged with forgery, was jailed here to-day.

RELIGIOUS TROUBLES AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 28.—Posters are out calling upon Orange Young Britons to organize. Unless Archbishop Lynch be persuaded to forbid the pilgrimage next Sunday serious consequences are apprehended.

CASUALTIES.

THE TEXAS FLOODS.

SCENES AT MATAGORDA.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—Galveston (Tex.) advices from Brazoria, dated the 23d inst., confirm the report first received from Matagorda. The town was washed away, excepting only four houses, which remain standing. No lives were lost, and the people were saved by clinging to cedar trees in the vicinity.

At the Town of Columbus, twenty houses were blown down, but no lives are reported lost.

One man was reported killed at Chenango, by a falling tree. Many plantations have been greatly damaged, and some literally torn to pieces. Sugar-houses, gin-houses, fences, and everything were partly or wholly blown down. The great losses cannot be correctly reported.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

Later information from Matagorda says that at a meeting of the citizens of Matagorda County, held in the Town of Matagorda, the following were appointed a committee to receive and distribute contributions to the suffering people: Galen Hodges, W. S. Stewart, R. G. Cheeseman. The Committee reported:

We, the Committee, report to the county at large that the greater part of the Town of Matagorda is laid in ruins, and that not a single citizen of the town has escaped serious injury to his property. Many of them are entirely houseless, without the necessaries of life, or the means to build a shelter over their heads. Our Court-House is somewhat damaged, but can be repaired without great expense. The Odd-Fellows' Hall is a total loss. The Episcopal Church is nearly so. All the shipping at this point has been either entirely lost or seriously damaged. No lives were lost in the town. In Kenney's Prairie, as far as we were able to learn, twenty-one persons were lost, and their property all destroyed. On the Upper Peninsula twenty-one persons were swept into the Gulf and drowned, and all their property is an entire loss. We have as yet heard of no deaths on the Lower Peninsula, but almost the entire destruction of houses and other property. DeCrow's Point has not yet been heard from, nor the Town of Palacer. We have not heard anything definite from Tres Palacios; yet we hear of great destruction of property. On the east side of the Colorado River no lives were lost. We have not heard from Carey, above Capt. Duncan's plantation, but are satisfied that from there to the mouth there has been an entire loss of crops, houses, cabins, gin and sugar houses, etc., and five lives lost as far as heard from. We request the Galveston *News*, the Houston, Austin, and San Antonio, and other Texas papers, and also those of New York, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis, to publish these proceedings, and such other papers as feel an interest in the cause of suffering humanity. Such as may feel able and disposed to help our suffering people will send forward their contributions, money or provisions, to the Committee above named, consisting of Cheeseman, Stewart, and Hodges.

(Signed)

G. BAER,	D. E. E. BRAMAN,
JOHN DUNCAN, JR.,	R. G. CHEESEMAN,
JOHN L. C. ROOM,	C. H. WILLIAMS,
JOHN MATTHEWS,	FRED C. MCCAULEY,
GALEN HODGES,	W. D. BARBOUR,
J. E. PIERCE,	JOHN MOORE,

WILLIAM H. BURHART, Chairman.

BAER, Secretary.

BRASHEAR, La., Sept. 28.—The steamers Harris, from Brazos, and the Mary, from Rockport, arrived this morning. They report no damage by the storm at either port.

AT BRAZOS RIVER.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 28.—The following additional particulars are received from the mouth of the Brazos River:

The number of persons known to have lost their lives between the Peninsula and Bernard are fifty-seven. Among them are Mrs. Sargent, old man Sargent, all of Forester's family, all of Mitchell's, Billy McNeill's wife and three children, Mrs. Eggart, and two children. Seven of Stephen Winstead's family were lost, himself, Misses Susie, Annie, and Johnnie being saved, Sam Useless, wife, and two children, all of the old man Davis' family, and one of the children of William Austin, were also lost.

Judge Cox and his family spent the night of Thursday in the trees. Old Mrs. Davis and one of Winstead's children were lost, the others at the Mouth managing to save themselves. People from the other side of the river got on Capt. Louis Bevote's boat. Winnie Winstead's body was found in Hawkins' prairie, and old Mrs. Daniels at Joel Bryan's, some of the Davis family in Gulf prairie, and others at the mouth of the river.

One-half to two-thirds of the cattle and horses are drowned. The bridge at Cedar Lake is gone, and the fences and trees are swept away.

There is a man here who drifted two days and nights on a log.

TRINITY RIVER.

Later information from Trinity River says three schooners are high and dry in the fields near the fork of the Double and White Bayous. In the Trinity the water had swept over cane 12 feet above the bank of the river. From the mouth to Wallesville the land is low and swampy. The first house above the mouth was formerly owned by Dr. Phealan and occupied by negroes. The house was entirely carried away. Not a vestige of it is to be seen. There were nine of the negroes, and eight of the number were drowned. After remaining in the trees from ten to fifteen hours,—one of them becoming perfectly crazy from fright,—the mother of the family, a woman 50 or 60 years of age, was rescued on Sunday by a party passing down the river, and taken to Wallesville.

AT WALLESVILLE

the following losses are reported: Mr. Joseph Herring loses his dwelling, gin-house, and press; Mr. Van Predellie, store, wharf, &c., and a new stock of groceries just received before the storm. The Post-Office was in his store, and all the mail matter on hand went with the store. His loss is about $6,000 or $7,000. Mr. Wooter's dwelling, store, and groceries are a total loss, as also the residence of Frank Wallis. Jacob Sherman loses his dwelling, furniture, and outhouses, but his cotton-gin was but slightly damaged. The residence and furniture of Mr. John White were badly injured, and his outhouses destroyed. Mrs. Warren's house was badly damaged. The Lafore Hotel withstood the terrible rush of water and wind, but sustained considerable damage to bedding, and chests of clothing being injured by the water. The storehouse, with a full stock of groceries, was washed away. The stables and outhouses were very much damaged. The wharf and ways are entirely washed away. Mr. Cooper, a colored man, is utterly ruined. He loses his dwelling and outhouses, and his stoop is high and dry on the bank. Capt. Orin loses everything, dwelling, &c. Mr. Joseph Wilson's place was slightly damaged. Every house in town is more or less damaged. It will take years to rebuild the town; from the present feeling of the people, it is hardly probable that many of them will rebuild.

Mr. Mags, who lives half a mile above Wallesville, on Dorris Island, lost 1,500 head of cattle and 50 head of horses. His dwelling is only slightly injured.

Mr. Lawrence, who lives about 2 miles above Wallesville, lost from 1,000 to 1,500 head of stock, among them 40 horses. His residence was very badly damaged.

The repairs on the bridge at Richmond are completed, and trains on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Road are now running regularly.

OTHER CASUALTIES.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 28.—The mail train which left Chicago on Sunday night, the 26th, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was thrown down a steep embankment 2 miles east of Woodburn, Ia., by the spreading of the track or a twisted rail, about 8 p. m. yesterday. The train consisted of three coaches, one baggage-car, and a car containing a pair of valuable horses. All but the latter and the engine rolled down the embankment, making two or three revolutions. James Powers, a section foreman, was instantly killed, and about fifty passengers were more or less injured. One lady, name unknown, had one rib and leg broken, said to be the worst case. All the others but two are doing well. Every care and attention possible is being cheerfully rendered by the Railroad Company. Those who are not willing or able to move are at Woodburn.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Sept. 28.—Isaac Bowers, of Blair County, Pa., was run over by the cars within a few miles of here to-day, and was instantly killed. He was on his way to visit his friends at Burlington, Ia., and stopped off here to look for a set of false teeth which he dropped in coming, and, while getting out of the way of a freight going west, he was run over by the No. 6 passenger going east at about 4:20 p. m. The body is fearfully mutilated. Mr. D. B. Stowner, a friend of the deceased, who was traveling with him, has left here to take charge of the body, which is at present in Earlville.

FORT WAYNE ACCIDENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 28.—Yesterday at Huntington, a little son of Martin Jordan fell from a tree, and sustained injuries which will prove fatal.

To-day a lad named Ferdinand Reinkong, while playing at recess in the school-yard, was struck by a ball from a revolver accidentally discharged by a man named Brooks, living in an adjoining yard, who was hunting rats. It is not thought the injuries will prove fatal.

REMARKABLE FATALITY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Richmond, Me., reports that the Captain, his wife, and fourteen of the crew of nineteen of the ship Emily Southard, were lost by the wrecking of that vessel on the English coast a few days ago. Capt. Woodworth is the ninth sea Captain from Bowdoinham lost within a year.

A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The bark Forest Queen, reported from London as foundered off the River Platte, is now lying in this harbor. She is a regular trader between this port and Puget Sound. We are unable to find any ground for the above-mentioned report.

FELL UNDER A TRAIN.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 28.—Capt. Abrams, of the British steamship Cordova, attempting to get off a Mobile train, which commenced to move at the time, made a misstep, fell under the train, and was almost instantly killed.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

ZANESVILLE, O., Sept. 28.—John Stonehouse was instantly killed at the Ohio Iron Company's furnace last night by the falling of a gas-stack.

MILLINERY.

124 STATE-ST.

Two Doors North of Madison.

FALL HATS,

Birds, Wings, Plumes, Ost. Tips, Flowers, etc.

TRIMMED GOODS,

Strangers will find a large variety to select from. Orders promptly executed.

VELVETS,

Grenadines, Tissue, etc.

124 STATE-ST.

REMOVED

From 241 West Madison-st.

WEBSTERS'.

SEWING MACHINES.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE

NEW

WILLCOX & GIBBS

AUTOMATIC?

Greatest Sewing Machine Invention of the day
Completely Revolutionizes Machine Sewing.
Removes all Difficulties.
Perfect and Durable Work always assured.
No Instruction or Experience required.
Practically without a Tension.
Most Powerful Feed ever invented.
New Stitch Regulator.
The Only Machine in the World with Automatic Tension.
Absolutely Noiseless in Operation.
Other New and Valuable Features.

Call and Investigate

AT SALESROOM OF

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company,

200 Wabash-av., corner Adams-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN

Family and Day School.

MISS M. LOUISE PUTNAM

Will open the tenth year of her school, at her residence, No. 68 Marlborough-st., Boston, Massachusetts, Sept. 30, 1875.

Refers by permission to her patron. Right-Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts; also, to Right-Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., Bishop of Central New York; Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, New York; Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., Harvard University.

Circulars may be obtained by addressing Miss Putnam.

LAW SCHOOL,

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The academic year 1875-'76 will begin on Thursday, Sept. 30. An examination for admission to advanced standing will be held on Thursday, Sept. 30, and Friday, Oct. 1, beginning at 9 a. m. on Thursday. No applicant will be examined at any other time. At the beginning of the academic year 1877-'78, and afterwards, all applicants for admission as candidates for a degree, who have not received a college education, will be required to pass a preliminary examination. For further information and for a circular giving full particulars address JOHN H. ARNOLD, Librarian.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector, 21 West Thirty-second-st., New York. Dr. Irving's special class for the study of the English Language and Literature, as illustrating and illustrated by History, with readings from the best authors, will begin in November. His class for the historical and critical study of the Fine Arts will begin at the same time. The Fall Term begins on Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1875. For Circulars and information apply as above.

Chicago Ladies' Seminary, 15 & 17 Sheldon-st.

Thirteenth year opens Sept. 15. Superior advantages in every department, Classical, English, European and Musical. Pupils can enter for either course, for selected branches, or the study of Art alone. Rare opportunities in the Reading and Elocution Classes under Prof. E. M. BOOTH, who will also form a Private Class for Ladies not connected with the institution. Location choice; buildings ample, and all the appointments for either boarding or day pupils unsurpassed. MISS GREGG, Principal.

MADAME C. DA SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

Chester, Pa.—(For Boarders only.)

Session open Wednesday, Sept. 8. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious. Course of Studies extensive. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English. Careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For Circulars apply to T. A. COSGROVE, Esq., patron of the Academy, 48 Clark-st., Chicago, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

LOGAN SQUARE SEMINARY.

This Boarding and Day School for Ladies, situated 1809 Vine-st., Philadelphia, will be reopened Sept. 15, 1875. Miss S. A. SCULL, Miss J. PINDELL, } Principals.

MRS. W. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, Batavia, N. Y. For references, inquire of State's Attorney Charles H. Reed.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.

Opens Sept. 8, 1875. New Gymnasium. $400 per year. Address Messrs. WRIGHT & DONALD.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAKESIDE ENTERTAINMENTS

Y. M. C. A.

IN FARWELL HALL.

THE MOST BRILLIANT COURSE EVER PRESENTED IN CHICAGO!

THEODORE THOMAS AND FULL ORCHESTRA,
GEORGE VANDENHOFF,
MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE,
CAMILLA URSO AND TROUPE,
SCOTT-SIDDONS,
RICHINGS-BERNARD AND COMPANY.

Tickets for sale, on and after Friday, Oct. 1, by Jansen, McClurg & Co., 117 State-st.; Silsby & Co., 170 Twenty-second-st.; Emerson & Kennedy, 239 West Madison-st.; and Moench & Reinhold, 146 North Clark-st.

Course Ticket, including Reserved Seat, $2.50

☞ Secure your seats EARLY.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

This Wednesday, at 2 p. m., LAST GALA MATINEE except one, of the celebrated McKEE RANKIN COMBINATION, in their unrivaled representation of JOHN OXENFORD'S adaptation of the Renowned Romantic Drama of The

TWO ORPHANS,

(For which the sole right of production in the United States is now vested in Mr. McKEE RANKIN), Given with superb scenic effects, and an unequaled cast, comprising Mr. McKee Rankin as Jacques Frochard (originally played by him 180 times at the Union Square Theatre, N. Y.), Mr. C. H. Vandenhoff as Pierre, Miss Kitty Blanchard in the famous role of Henriette (originally played by her 180 times at the Union Square Theatre, N. Y.), Miss Mary Myers as Louise, and Mme. Michels, of Drury Lane, London, as La Frochard.

EXTRA NOTICE.—Seats for the Two Orphans may be secured at J. Bauer's Music Store, Palmer House, without extra charge.

Last "TWO ORPHANS" MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

JAMES T. FIELDS.

South Side, NEXT MONDAY. West Side, NEXT TUESDAY.

Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 75c, or exchanged for Option Tickets to-morrow (Thursday) at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s.

"LONGFELLOW," PLYMOUTH CHURCH Oct. 4, Monday.

U. P. CHURCH, Oct. 5, Tuesday. "CHEERFULNESS."

"OPTION TICKETS," good for all Star Entertainments, ten for $5.00, now for sale at Bell's, 495 Madison-st.; Silsby's, 170 Twenty-second-st., and Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, 117 State-st.

CARPENTER & SHELDON.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

Clark-st., near Randolph, opposite Sherman House.

John Oxenford's adaptation of the

TWO ORPHANS,

With Magnificent Pictorial Effects and a Powerful Cast.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVicker as Ginx One Week More.

The production of the Grand Spectacular Drama, "THE SEA OF ICE," now ready, is deferred in consequence of the pronounced success of the laughable Chicago Comedy,

RUNNING A CORNER!

which has been received at fourteen performances with SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, Sept. 27, Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

Six New Stars Added TO THE FAMOUS

CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS!

Second week of the Great Play

THE TWO OFF-UNS! IN BLACK, with a powerful cast.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Two Grand Entertainments daily, 2 p. m. and 8 p. m. The Marked Success of the Season. Second week of

"CASTE" and EAST LYNNE,

Acknowledged by Press and Public as unequaled.

SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY.

The third season begins OCT. 3, with an entirely new lecture by

ROBERT COLLYER,

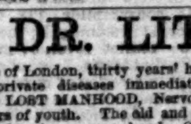
On "THIS MARRIAGE QUESTION."

McCORMICK HALL, 3 p. m. Admission, 10 cents

MR. DYE'S SINGING CLASSES.

Teachers in the Public Schools can attend the Saturday morning and Thursday evening classes for the same as one lesson per week. Commencing to-morrow (Thursday) evening, in the lecture-room of the First Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington-sts., at 7:30. First lesson free. Pupils on the piano waited upon at their residences.

MEDICAL CARDS.



LOCK HOSPITAL, corner Washington and Franklin-sts., chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving the highest possible treatment in all cases of private diseases. It is well known Dr. James has stood at the head of the profession for over 20 years—age and experience all important. A book for the million, free, or 10 cents to pay postage, on Marriage, Lost Energy, Love, Impotency, Pimples on the Face, etc. Ladies requiring the most delicate attention, with home board, etc., call or write. Strictly confidential. Office, 9 a. m. until 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12.

DR. LITTLE,

Late of London, thirty years' hospital practice, cures all private diseases immediately without mercury. Also LOST MANHOOD, Nervous Debility caused by errors of youth. The old and young are quickly restored to vigorous manhood. One interview quite sufficient. Call or write. Office very private. 133 West Madison-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO,

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

DR. BIGELOW

The greatest specialist of the the age in the Northwest, where he is well-known, has established the largest practice in the past twenty years, in chronic and secret diseases, of both male and female. Every case can be cured. His reputation guarantees this fact. Circulars sent for two 3-cent stamps. Communications confidential. His large work just published sent for $1, containing all facts worth knowing. Address C. BIGELOW, M. D., 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DR. STONE, 171 MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., treats all chronic, sexual, and private diseases. Seminal weakness and impotency permanently cured. Medicines sent everywhere. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. All letters confidential. A book for both sexes (illustrated) and circulars sent sealed for two stamps. Dr. STONE is the only specialist in the city who is a graduate in medicine.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of 260 pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house. Sent to any one (post-paid) for Fifty Cents. Address DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, 12 North Eighth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

SPECTACLES.



BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES

Suited to all sights by inspection at MANASSE'S, Optician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

TRADE MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And Applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

[From the New York Times.]

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW YORK.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	§ 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:10 a. m.
b Marquette Express	*10:10 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
a Geneva Lake Express	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 4:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 95 Lake-st., Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:25 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:25 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

Sunday Ex. ‡ Saturday and Sunday Ex.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS,

and Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Lines. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st., and corner Michigan-av. and Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	*12:00 noon	* 3:10 p. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:40 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	*12:00 noon	* 3:10 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:00 noon	* 3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via main line	6:40 a. m.	6:20 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express, via air line	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily, via main line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Michigan Accommodation, via air line	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express, via main line and air line	†10:20 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.

†Daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ‡Daily, except Sunday and Monday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Division, Passenger	* 8:30 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Milwaukee, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ripon, Oshkosh & Green Bay, through Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa; also, Menasha and Stevens Point, Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, through Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:50 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:40 p. m.	§ 7:20 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:50 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	§ 8:40 p. m.	§ 7:20 a. m.
Springfield and Peoria Express	* 8:50 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:40 p. m.	§ 7:20 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	§ 8:40 p. m.	§ 7:20 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 8:25 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:25 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:55 p. m.
Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 5:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot Lake-st., and depot foot Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*12:00 noon	* 8:30 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

From Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	† 7:30 p. m.
Passenger	§ 3:50 p. m.	§ 6:35 a. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	† 6:10 a. m.
Fast Line	‡ 10:00 p. m.	§ 8:20 a. m.
Mail	† 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.

* Sunday excepted. § Daily. † Except Mondays. ‡ Except Saturdays and Sundays.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Trains leave from rear of Exposition Building and depot foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 101 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, Sundays Excepted	8:45 a. m.	7:12 p. m.
Express, Daily	8:35 p. m.	7:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:15 a. m.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Committee appointed to confer with Mr. Moody, and if possible to secure his presence in Chicago, went East to meet him at 5 o'clock last evening.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 59 degrees; 10 a. m., 61; 12 m., 61; 4 p. m., 60; 8 p. m., 58.

Mrs. Fitzherbert, the woman who tried to poison herself with rat poison yesterday afternoon, still lives, and was yesterday enjoying her health as in days of yore.

Henry Hanson, a teamster in the employ of Peter Downey, the City Scavenger, had his right leg fractured in two places yesterday morning by the accidental overturning of the cart which he was driving. He lives at 119 Fulton street.

A little 5-year-old named Willie Robertson is at the Twenty-second Street Station. He says his father used to be Captain of the schooner Ocean, but is now dead. His mother is still cooking on the same vessel.

The second number of the *Printing Press*, the new journal of the Franklin Society, has just been issued. It is excellent in appearance and contents, and, if it keeps up to its high standard, will be one of the most valuable of all the publications of its class.

An unknown couple who had imbibed too much beer trusted themselves to an unmanageable horse and took a ride around town. As they were driving north on Larrabee street, near Chicago avenue, at about 9:30 o'clock, the horse ran away, dumping them out on the pavement. Both were painfully but not seriously bruised.

The Chair of Anatomy in Rush Medical College has been declared vacant by the Board of Trustees. It is understood that this action has been taken on account of the financial reverses consequent on the great fire rendering it impossible for Prof. R. L. Rea, the present Professor of Anatomy, to contribute at once his share, $3,000, towards the new building.

Edward Schoff, a printer living at No. 133 Second street, is said to have been very drunk yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, when he tried to run over a moving train of cars at the Desplaines street crossing of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. He was badly injured about the shoulders and head, but had so much liquor in him that the result of his injuries cannot be foretold.

The Central Committee of the Citizens' Association have selected the names of gentlemen to compose the Executive Committee and the other officers of the Society. They will not, however, be made public till the next meeting, which will take place toward the end of this week. At this meeting it is expected that the standing committees of the Association will be appointed, and active work begun again.

A few of the "Cosmops" held a private and informal conference yesterday afternoon of a political nature, which had a bad effect on the meeting of the Club last evening. Up to 9 o'clock a few of the members had strayed as far as the elevator leading to the rooms, but none went farther. At the aforesaid conference, at which Messrs. Hesing and Von Hollen were present, it was agreed that the latter would withdraw from his candidacy for the County Treasurership and leave a clear field to Mr. Hesing.

THE RIFLE CLUB.

The Chicago Rifle Club met yesterday at South Park rifle range for practice. The distance was 500 yards. The first score made was out of a possible 120, as follows: Shaffer, 89; Fuller, 96; Burnham, 81; Cleveland, out of a possible 90, made 58; Willard, out of a possible 135, made 81; Greely, out of a possible 50, scored 29; Adams, out of a possible 50, made 34.

At this point, several of the gentlemen left, after which the following scores were made: Alford, out of a possible 95, made 45; Thompson, out of 95, made 76; Ennis, out of 60, made 37; Dyer, out of 50, made 20; Fuller, out of 50, made 36; Burnham, out of 50, made 29. The following used the Remington rifle: Shaffer, Thompson, Alford, Dyer, Ennis, and Fuller, the others using the Maynard. The Club will practice on the same grounds Saturday afternoon.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Exposition was visited yesterday by several large delegations from the rural districts, many of the railroads bringing in special excursion trains from neighboring towns. Aside from this there was no new thing worthy of particular mention at the great show.

Visitors who make a thorough examination of the manifold wonders there displayed, and who are detained in the building any length of time, always go to John Wright's restaurant, which is one of the very best in the city, and where every delicacy of the season may be found and indulged in at a moderate price.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

PROSPECTS OF RESUMING WORK.

Mr. Hanaford, the present Superintendent of the new Custom-House, returned from Cincinnati yesterday, and resumed the labor of waiting for orders from Washington as to the resumption of work. The finding of the third Commission, coupled with the Secretary's orders, led to the belief that something would be done at once, and consequently the documents from the Department are daily expected.

A reporter yesterday asked Mr. Hanaford some questions as to his interpretation of the report, but received not overly much information, for the reason that the Superintendent does not put much confidence in the telegraphic abstract of the report of the Commission as published. In relation to the decision to remove defective stone in the building and supply their places with better, he says that it cannot be that the change or substitution is to be very general, for the reason that it would be utterly impossible to take out some of the stones in the piers without taking down the whole pier in which the stone is placed. He expects rather that his orders, when they come, will specify such of the stones as the Supervising Architect thinks necessary to have replaced, including without doubt the ceilings of some of the porticos.

As to the concrete, Mr. Hanaford does not think that the recommendation was made or that orders will be given to reinforce the foundations by putting concrete under the bearing surfaces, but is rather of the opinion that what was meant was that another layer of concreting be put down to keep the water from coming up from below. The sewerage tile are yet to be laid, and it is probable that when they are in position they will have over and around them a coating of asphalt, and then the concrete will be put upon that to bring the bottom of the basement up to a level, which will require something like 2 feet more.

The present dismantled condition of the building will delay the resumption of work until the derricks can be rigged anew, and other preparations made. It is, therefore, probable that no great amount of work can be done this year. Still, the Superintendent thinks that there remain working days enough to allow the taking out of much of the faulty stone before cold weather, and also the putting up of the Clark street front and portico, perhaps to the level of the second story. The stone for this portion of the building is all cut and ready, and it would be a comparatively small matter to put it in place with proper backing.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Another matter of more interest to the building than anything else at present is the question of a Superintendent. Mr. Hanaford, as is well known, has no desire, or even willingness, to remain here. He came to the city to take charge of the structure during the time the third Commission were at work on it, with an understanding that he should be allowed to resume his duties in Cincinnati as soon as they were through, and he has already applied to be sent back. There is a rumor that Gen. Holman will be called from his position in Nashville to the charge of the building, but whether it be true is known only in Washington. A number of Chicago architects have been mentioned in connection with the position, and there would be no difficulty in finding a man who would take the place, but whether the new incumbent will be selected here or from some other city is yet among the problems. The universal hope is that a competent and honest man may be chosen.

GEORGE W. GAGE.

HIS WILL.

The will of George W. Gage was filed in the County Court yesterday. By it he devises all his real and personal estate, and all interests and trusts, both legal and equitable, to his wife, Sarah H. Gage, William F. Tucker, and Lewis L. Colburn, upon the trusts as follows: In the first place, from the profits and rents, or by mortgaging, if necessary, or selling such estate, or any part thereof, to pay his indebtedness and continue his copartnership interest in the firm of Gage Brothers & Rice in the Pacific Hotel. He desires said Trustees to take charge of all his property, with full power to mortgage or sell the same, and carry out all contracts into which he may have entered, and gives them full power to manage the estate as they may deem for the best interests of the estate, and make such investments as they may deem proper. He devises his estate to remain undivided until his youngest child arrives of age, but the Trustees may make advances to the other children in their discretion, which advances shall be deducted from the share of such children. When his youngest child arrives at its majority, the Trustees are directed to divide between all the children according to law two-thirds the estate if the widow be still living, and the whole if she be not living, the other third, if she be living, being for her support. If the Trustees think, however, that it would be imprudent to give to either the children their full share, they may withhold it, paying to such child from time to time such amounts as they may deem proper. Having the utmost confidence in his wife, Sarah H. Gage, and knowing that she has at heart the highest good and happiness of the children, he desires that such family expenses as she approves may be paid by the Trustees. At her death the other third of the estate goes also to the children. In case of the death or inability of either Trustee, the other two may act; if there be another vacancy, the Probate Judge may fill the vacancy. He desires the Trustees to enter upon their duties immediately upon his death, without bonds.

The will was executed on the 3d day of February, 1873, and is witnessed by Thomas G. Parker and Samuel W. Parker.

LIFE INSURANCE.

It will be no small satisfaction to the friends of the late George W. Gage to know that he left an ample provision for his family in insurance on his life. Investigation proves that he had a policy for $3,000 in the Massachusetts Mutual Life, which he took some twenty years ago in Chelsea, Mass. He had also four policies of $5,000 each in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. These he had carried seven or eight years. Besides these Companies he was insured in the Washington Life for $20,000 more, making a total of $43,000 in all.

CRIMINAL.

J. Barston, of No. 55 South Curtis street, complains that a quantity of silver table-ware was stolen from his house yesterday afternoon.

John Green, aged 24, purloined a roll of leather last evening from in front of the store of F. Stahl & Co., No. 284 South Water street. Officer Waters caught him and booked him at the Armory.

Early yesterday morning burglars entered the house of Jacob Ulrich, at 84 Dussold street, by cutting out the lock of a side door. Mr. Ulrich fixes his loss at $169 in currency and a silver watch and chain.

John C. Bond wanted to keep away from Toronto, but Deputy-Sheriff Carney did not want him around Chicago, and so he snapped him up at South Evanston, and yesterday turned him over to a Buffalo detective, who will escort him back to Toronto, where John is wanted for forgery.

The residence of Louis Hartung, at No. 57 Kinzie street, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning. They entered the front door with a jimmy, broke the lock of the safe, and abstracted three silver watches, some smaller jewelry, and 2,100 copper and silver coins. The entire list amounted to about $200, and not $2,000, as the *Post and Mail* erroneously states.

Capt. Buckley yesterday morning found ten rolls of cloth under the sidewalk on the corner of Third avenue and Taylor street. The goods were taken to the Armory, where they were soon after identified as a part of the stuff stolen from the store of Christian Kassing & Co., No. 490 State street, early Monday morning. It is thought that the goods were placed there as a blind, for the purpose of better hiding the headquarters of the gang.

E. Rothschild, a clothing merchant at No. 272 East Madison street, has a very enterprising little boy in his employ. Mr. Rothschild sent him with a package of overcoats to the United States Express yesterday afternoon, and the little gullible laid his package down on the sidewalk for the purpose of earning 25 cents by carrying a letter up a flight of stairs for a stranger. When he got back the man and the overcoats were both gone, and the little fellow very properly told his master about the strange coincidence.

THE CITY-HALL.

Henry Libbert, Chief of the Milwaukee Fire Department, was in town yesterday, as the guest of Marshal Benner.

The Special Committee on Supt. Bailey's Building ordinance met yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office. All that was done was to make a few trifling changes in the reading. The session will continue from day to day until the ordinance is thoroughly revised.

Ald. Cullerton, Lynch, and Mahr, have joined in a call for a special meeting of the Common Council for this evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of considering communications, petitions, and resolutions, and transacting unfinished business.

There is a candidate for the Clerkship of the Superior Court around the City-Hall who, as a starter for his race for office, bought himself a Turkish bath, a new undershirt, and a pair of clean stockings. Yesterday he followed up with a clean collar and a handkerchief, but not knowing where to put the latter article he stowed it away in his boot. If any one is anxious to know who it is, let him peruse the Directory. All the candidates are in it.

DREDGING THE RIVER.

It appears that the delay at Madison street bridge Monday was not caused by a vessel getting fast in the mud, but by a large steam-barge which was propelling itself without any assistance, and which was making ineffectual attempts to pass the large barque Camden, which was lying at the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne dock close beside the bridge. Furthermore, the Board of Public Works assert that the work of dredging the river channel is going on rapidly, and has been for the past three weeks. The contractors, Messrs Fox & Howard, have instructions to dredge out the channels at the bridges 2 feet lower than the other parts of the river. To avoid all possibilities of trouble, they have instructed the bridge-tenders not to open their bridges to vessels which strike bottom at any place between bridges. Hitherto the greatest trouble has been with overloaded vessels. The city only guarantees 13 feet of water, and yet nine-tenths of the vessels leaving port draw 14, and even more.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held at their rooms yesterday afternoon, President Hahn in the chair. The only business transacted, other than the reading of reports, was the auditing of last month's bills, amounting to $7,500.

The Sanitary Superintendent's report shows a total of 179 deaths, an increase of 2 over the preceding week, and of 19 over the corresponding week of last year. There were males, 90; females, 89; married, 31; single, 148; colored, 2; under 1 year of age, 73. Cholera infantum took off 31; convulsions, 27; consumption, 12; diarrhea, 12; typhoid fever, 11; teething, 5; meningitis, 8; dysentery, 3; scarlet fever, 3; inanition, 8; pneumonia, 2; diphtheria, 3; whooping-cough, 2; accidents, 3; ulceration of mouth and throat, 1; hernia, 1. The mortality was greatest in the Sixteenth, Seventh, and Fifteenth Wards, and lightest in the Twelfth Ward. The mean temperature for the week was 52 degrees.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The third season of the Sunday Lecture Society begins Sunday. Robert Collyer lectures on "This Marriage Question,"—a timely and an attractive theme.

Prof. E. Powell will deliver the introductory lecture of the thirty-third annual course, in Rush Medical College, corner of Arnold and Eighteenth streets, this evening at 8 o'clock.

The New Year's evening service at the North Chicago Hebrew Congregation Temple, corner Sedgwick and Division streets (North Star Mission Chapel) begins at 6 o'clock p. m. to-day.

There will be a meeting of owners of property fronting Lake street this evening at 8 o'clock, at the corner of Seymour street and West Lake, to devise means for paving West Lake street as far as sewered; to sewer West Lake street to Central Park, and to get the horse-cars on the street as far as sewered. A full attendance is requested by Committee.

The Committee having in charge the Lakeside entertainments to be given in Farwell Hall this winter, at cost, have arranged to commence selling their course-tickets at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, Friday morning. This course includes six musical and literary entertainments, for which they offer a reserved seat for $2.50, including a concert by Theodore Thomas and his full orchestra of forty-five performers.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Deputy-Sheriff Bradley was at his post again yesterday, after a protracted absence on account of sickness.

Mr. Washburn, one of Gen. Lieb's deputies, left yesterday for a vacation. He will spend a few days at St. Paul prior to his return.

Commissioner McCaffrey mourns the loss of a sister. Several members of the County Board and clerks attended the funeral yesterday.

The sale of delinquent property for State and county taxes continues from day to day. The sale of property on the North Side will begin to-morrow.

Cox Brothers, contractors for excavating for the Court-House, completed their contract yesterday. Although the work was a little behind time, it appears entirely satisfactory.

The letting of the contract for the foundation for the new Court-House is exciting considerable attention. McNeal & Sons are the lowest bidders, and they are backed by A. C. Hesing.

An improvement in the jail was perfected yesterday, consisting of making a connection by way of a door between the boys' and men's prison. When the boy prisoners now become of age from the delays of the Court, the transfer will be easy.

Patrick Murphy, of Evanston, charged with selling liquor without license, and who has been in jail for some time, was released yesterday. He has seventeen distinct charges against him, and before he gets through will doubtless conclude that the way of the transgressor is hard.

A. C. Hesing was around the building yesterday giving an account of his visit to Lemont Saturday. He said he was disappointed in finding that such a large proportion of the Irish of that town were connected with temperance societies, which did not mean well for his future as candidate for County Treasurer.

POLITICAL.

CONVENTIONS.

M'LEAN COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 28.—The most enthusiastic and harmonious Republican County Convention ever held in McLean County since the War times occurred this afternoon, and, this being an off year, seems an omen of renewed vigor and unity in the history of the party which has held control of McLean County so many years. Only one delegate was lacking to make the full membership of 103. The Convention assembled at Phœnix Hall at 3 p. m., and was called to order by the Hon. Thomas F. Mitchell, of Bloomington. The Hon. B. F. Funk, Mayor of Bloomington, was chosen Chairman temporarily. During the absence of the Committee on Credentials, the Hon. John Cassidy, of Lawndale, was called for, and made a short speech full of good Republican doctrine, and exposing the fraud of the Opposition. George P. Ela, of Bloomington, was nominated for Surveyor on the first ballot, receiving 78 votes. William H. Smith, of Normal, was nominated for School Superintendent on the first ballot, receiving 56 votes. The hottest conflict was for Treasurer. On the sixth ballot the vote stood: Isaac Stroud, of Bloomington, 56; Denison, of Bloomington, 38; Compton, of Bloomington, 9. The following County Central Committee was elected: Thomas F. Mitchell and George F. Dick, of Bloomington; B. F. Funk, of Normal; J. M. Moon, of West; Louis Ziegler, of Chenoa; James Means, of Cheney's Grove; J. Q. Dickinson, of Danous; J. E. Arnold, of Cropsey; and E. Stubblefield, of Mt. Hope. The ticket nominated is strong, and well suited to harmonize the conflicting elements which have been developed during the heat of the canvass. General satisfaction is expressed.

MADISON COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 28.—The Republican County Convention met at the Court-House in Edwardsville to-day. The Hon. A. W. Metcalf, of Edwardsville, was Chairman, and Charles Holden, Jr., of Alton, and Anton Neustadt, of Collinsville, Secretaries. John C. Davidson, of Upper Alton, was nominated for Assessor and Treasurer; John Boedill, of Saline, for County Commissioner; and Walter Rutledge, of Greenwood, for County Surgeon.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 28.—The Democratic Liberals held their County Convention to nominate a County Treasurer and Surveyor at Urbana to-day. There were several townships in the county unrepresented, and no enthusiasm prevailed among the delegates present. C. F. Columbia, of this city, an Old-Line Democrat, was nominated for Treasurer, and C. P. Porterfield, of Sidney, for Surveyor. No resolutions were passed or speeches made. The Grange political movement is a dead duck in this county.

A county Grange will be inaugurated in this county next Monday by Master Golder. What uses such an institution can be put to, since the Granges in this county are all too dead to squeak, is more than any one can tell.

LASALLE COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 28.—The Republican County Convention to-day, held here, was largely attended, and by a number of respectable gentlemen. The nominations were those of Treasurer and Surveyor. The former fell upon John A. Morrill, and the latter come to the lot of George W. Brumback, Esq., the present worthy official. The Convention abstained from adopting any resolutions.

ERIE COUNTY, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Democratic County Convention was held here to-day. S. C. Tonance received the nomination for State Senate, and George W. Fuirk for County Treasurer. The result caused great consternation among the Democracy, as the defeat of A. P. Lansing, the attorney for the New York Central Railroad and candidate for the Senate, broke the Warren ring, which has run the party here for many years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE QUACK'S TREATMENT.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Sept. 28.—United States Senator Wallace, in a speech to-night, said the country could not resume specie payment in 1879 because no preparation has been made for it, and the condition must precede the statutes. The Erie platform does not mean the indefinite postponement of specie payments, but its whole thought is to ease an over-taxed people. Give the people time to rest from this exhausting labor. Economy in administration must open the door to resumption, and we ought to save the money paid National Banks on their bonds by exchanging bank currency for Government notes. The plan of the Democracy is to save your money to pay your debts. The true money of a Republic is hard money. We reach the latter through the former, but the people must have time to recuperate their exhausted energies.

CARL SCHURZ AND THE NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A communication has been received from Senator Carl Schurz declaring his inability from pressure of business to address the Board of Trade on the subject of finance on either the 11th, 12th, or 13th of next month. The Board telegraphed him in reply to name any day in October for the delivery of the address.

THE IOWA CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 28.—Gov. Kirkwood delivered one of his most telling speeches here to-night, which was attentively listened to by a large and intelligent audience. The interest in political affairs is daily increasing in this section. Our country is being thoroughly canvassed, and it is anticipated a full vote will be polled at the coming election.

DEMOCRATIC PANIC IN NEW YORK.

OHIO DEMOCRATS STRIKING AT AMERICAN CREDIT ABROAD—A DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT TO UPHOLD THIS CREDIT.

Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—It has been briefly stated in a telegram from this city that a very influential body of Democrats in New York are busily engaged in an effort to defeat their party in Ohio. This announcement will be scouted by stump speakers as a weak invention of the enemy, but it is nevertheless true. The knowledge of it was brought to Washington by Democrats fresh from consultations over the matter in New York.

For a month past the mails from Europe have been crowded with letters from the European correspondents of banking and commercial houses, setting forth that faith in American credit has been seriously shaken by the action of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Democracy, and that wide-spread distrust is rapidly taking its place. The Pennsylvania platform deepened the fear that had already been aroused by the character of the campaign in Ohio. The repudiation of Mississippi was again forming a subject of conversation among those interested abroad in American credit, and the deductions from the heated campaigns in the two States named were generally to the effect that the Democracy of two great Northern States was striving to drive them to repudiation.

These representations of the feeling which is taking root abroad among those interested in sustaining our credit have been so numerous and emphatic as to lead to serious consultations among a number of the most prominent business men in New York. These at once called to their conferences several prominent and very influential party managers, and the European situation was laid before them as revealed through the correspondence named, and reports made by gentlemen just returned from abroad, who had personal knowledge upon the subject.

It was soon agreed that the distrust so rapidly gaining ground abroad should be checked, if it was possible, before it began to seriously interfere with the commercial transactions of the autumn and winter. The first step suggested by the political managers who had been consulted was to immediately form such combinations as would insure a forcible declaration in favor of hard money from the New York Democratic Convention. The gentlemen interested lost no time in carrying out this suggestion, and it is doubtful whether harder or more effective work has ever been performed in fashioning the platform of a State Convention. The result is before the country, and most favorable responses have been telegraphed from abroad as to its corrective effect by the commercial correspondents of several great houses.

The next step agreed upon was to exert all possible influence to defeat their own party in Ohio. This was to be begun by representing to leading men of the party, known to be dissatisfied with its repudiation tendencies, the incalculable damage which success in Ohio will inflict upon American credit abroad.

While Democratic orators are assuring the farmers and mechanics of the West that a revival of trade can only be reached by a plentiful issue of greenbacks, these Democratic merchants and financiers of the East are finding to their cost that the greatest obstacle to the revival of business is the prospect of Democratic success in Ohio. These are facts for business Democrats to take into serious consideration. If they doubt them, let them consult their own correspondents in New York City, requesting them to inquire of those likely to be acquainted with the feeling of foreign financial centres.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE

New York Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The Democratic State Central Committee agreed to-day upon an address to voters of Pennsylvania, principally upon the financial question. The address declares that the time has not come even for fixing a time for the resumption of specie payments, for "no voice has proceeded from the mills or manufactories, from the mines or the furnaces, or from the farmers or workingmen," demanding either resumption or a fixed time. "Governments are established for the benefit of the governed," the address continues, "and until the people who represent the industrial pursuits of the State ask for a change, it is worse than folly to agitate the question." After a brief reference to our present currency, the address continues as follows:

Upon the legal-tender basis the farmer has purchased his land, the manufacturer put in motion his machinery, and the workingman bought the lot upon which he erected his home. To change this basis of values suddenly, by the substitution of gold and silver, would depreciate the price of land and cause alarm and distress in all the avenues of trade. The change will be a work of time, and cannot be effected until the country is in a better condition to receive it. And however much the politicians of the country may interfere, the solid sense and good judgment of the masses will prevail; and they will by the force and power of the ballot prevent hasty and ill-digested legislation on the question of specie-resumption. However much we may complain of the want of wisdom that prompted the introduction of the present system, there can be no doubt of the folly of attempting now to destroy it. Whatever evils belong to it have already been realized; the business of a whole decade and more has been based upon it, and only those who desire to speculate upon a breaking-up of all values, whether of labor or of property, are now advocating a contraction of the currency; and it may not be inappropriate to add here that in nothing has the confidence of the people in their Government been so strikingly illustrated as in the universal acceptance and use of the money issued by it, notwithstanding the bad management of the Administration. We claim that the Democratic party has always been, and is now, in favor of a sound and stable currency, and we have uniformly opposed the mercenary inflations that have so often disturbed and destroyed the business of the country. Composed as the Democratic party is of a large part of the labor of the nation, it is essential to its best interests that all needless fluctuations of the currency should be avoided, and it is entirely safe to say that with the Government in their hands lies the only hope of reaching the specie standard as the basis of our currency. It is no part of its mission or its destiny to abandon this idea. It will not. But that same party must be governed by reason as to the time, the mode, and the manner in which the point is to be reached. It cannot afford, even if it had the power, to march on to the objective point over a desolate country and amidst the ruin of its industries. It does not propose to commit any such folly; and, therefore, when in council at Erie, the party determined to put itself in a conservative position and act with deliberation and discretion. When they passed a resolve "demanding that the volume of money be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people and not destroying them," they but evinced sound judgment, and made no sacrifice of principle. The effect of this is to make one common currency, save where Congress has made special provisions to the contrary, in the national loan. There is no infusion in this part of the Erie platform; it is but supplying the people with the amount of currency withdrawn by the National Legislature from circulation. . . .

The platform adopted at Erie takes the position that bankers and brokers may not have the control of the currency, that the industries of the State and the great question of labor have, as they should have, a voice in the currency question, and we fearlessly maintain that this is correct. The men who represent these interests are entitled to a voice in the common council of the State. To their efforts we owe its prosperity, and their advice is not to be disregarded. The coal and iron trade to-day in this State is prostrate; it is paralyzed. Tens of thousands of men who are employed in these industries will be discharged if the doctrine of immediate resumption is successful; nor will they be in a much better condition if the currency as contracted by Government, with a view of fixing a day of resumption, is maintained. Fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, these are important issues, and they claim your serious consideration in the approaching canvass. The pressure is upon us. If we cannot avoid its evil consequences absolutely, we must mitigate them as far as is in our power. It has not been the work of the Democratic party. "Thou canst not say we did it." Therefore, in declaring at Erie that we would not permit a contraction of the currency, we deserted no Democratic landmark. Our policy, as a party, has ever been to protect and guard the industries of the country. We demand that the legal-tender issues be made receivable for all dues to the Government—a policy that will speedily bring them to a par with gold and interchangeable therewith.

The National Bank system was denounced, the address says, because the Government pays the banks $20,000,000 a year in coin, although it is responsible for the redemption of the bank notes. It would be better, it is urged, to issue legal tenders in their place, "and appropriate the $20,000,000 of coin annually paid as interest upon banking bonds toward the relief of the people in taxation."

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE HON. LYMAN TRUMBULL.

To the Hon. Lyman Trumbull:

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 27.—The question of the national finances is crowding itself up on the consideration of the American people. You have, for many years, stood prominently before the country as a political leader and thinker. You were in the Senate when the Legal-Tender act and the financial measures of the War period were adopted, and participated in the debates. There are hundreds of young men, like myself, of the West, who, in this time of financial schemes and discussion, are looking to you for wisdom and instruction. Some political leaders and lights advocate one policy and some another. The debate in Ohio and Pennsylvania is pressing this finance question to the front in our politics. The Republican party is well nigh up to where you were, with Greeley, in 1872, in reference to the policy toward the South. And now administrative reform and finance remain. Should the nation resume specie-payments in 1879, or sooner, or ever? Should our currency be based upon gold and silver as the true standard of value; or should the old notion be abolished, and greenbacks be issued, and the nation adopt the 3.65 interconvertible-bond theory of Judge Kelley and others? These questions are pressing themselves and are being pressed upon us for solution. Will you give the people of Illinois and the West your views on these questions through THE TRIBUNE? Yours respectfully,

J. M. NORTH.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 28.—Mrs. Rosenbaum suicided at Pulaski while laboring under mental aberration.

LEBANON, O., Sept. 28.—Miss Kird, of this place, attempted suicide, taking poison this afternoon. She lies in a precarious condition.

Our Prices Won't Allow It.

Since introducing "factory prices" for everything in the furniture line (as ordered by the manufacturers whose agents we are), our prices won't admit of further discount. Sampson & Greene, 192 and 194 State street.

Pianos and Organs.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Grand, Square, and Upright and Smith's American Organs can be found only at W. W. Kimball's, corner State and Adams streets, Chicago.

How Do You Know

but that your child may be burned or scalded to-morrow? If you would save his life, keep Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor in the house. 25 cents.

SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

Providing Additional Room for School-Children.

Resignations, Transfers, and Appointments---Teachers Protest Against Lowering Their Pay.

The Adelphi Lease to Be Forfeited for a Lack of Plate Glass.

Bible-Reading to Be Discontinued in the Schools.

Good Friday Not a Holiday---Miscellaneous Business.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. Present, Messrs. Bluthardt, Covert, English, Hoyne, Oleson, Olinger, Reed, Schoeninger, Smith, Welch, Wilce, and the President.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A long communication was received and read from seven Principals objecting to the salary-bill as adopted by the Board, and stating that they objected to the degradation implied in the unequal reduction of their salaries. After some discussion, it was referred to the Committee on Salaries.

A communication was received and read stating the action of the attorney of the Board in relation to the Mechanics' Institute property. The communication included a history of the Institute at great length. After the reading of the history had progressed down to 1848, it was cut off by motion and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Directors of the Exposition invited the children and teachers to attend the Exposition on some day, for which they suggested Monday. On motion of Mr. Reed, it was voted to close the schools Monday for the purpose named.

On motion of Mr. Covert, the President was authorized to appoint a standing committee on Division High-Schools.

MORE SCHOOL-ROOM.

Mr. Wilce, from the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, read the bids for furnaces for the Cleaver and Nickersonville Schools, and recommended that the bids of Cushing, Warren & Co., at $945 for each school, be accepted. Adopted.

He also submitted the following:

Your Committee, together with the Superintendent and Supply Agent, were instructed at the last meeting of the Board to ascertain where buildings or rooms could be rented for the relief of the overcrowded schools. We report to the Board the following accommodations for the relief of the different schools needing the same:

First—The Brown School can be relieved by renting the basement of the United Presbyterian Church situated on the corner of Paulina and Monroe, and will accommodate about 320 scholars at a rental of $900 per annum.

Second—The Reunion Presbyterian Church, situated on Fourteenth street, between Throop and Loomis, for the relief of the Clarke School, which will accommodate about 225 scholars, at a rental of $720 per annum.

Third—The Father Mathew Temperance Hall, situated directly west of and adjoining the Dore School lot, which will accommodate about 250 scholars, at a rental of $780 per annum.

Fourth—The German High-School Building situated on Union near Fourteenth street, and will accommodate about 400 scholars, at a rental of $1,200 per annum.

Fifth—A two-story building, 23 by 90, on North La Salle street at Nos. 610 and 612, which will accommodate about 300 scholars, at a rental of $840.

The Committee recommended the passage of the following order:

ORDERED, That the President and Secretary lease the above buildings and supply the necessary appurtenances for the same as soon as practicable. Also, that the Building and Supply Agent make the alterations required, and provide the extra seats that may be necessary, charging the same to the appropriate fund.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following Standing Committees were appointed by the President:

Buildings and Grounds—Wilce, Olinger, and Schoeninger.

School Fund Property—English, Smith, Reed, Welch, and Olinger.

Apparatus and Furniture—Schoeninger, Clarke, and Oleson.

Finance and Auditing—Hoyne, Covert, and Kohn.

Examination of Teachers—Covert, Smith, Sullivan, Welch, and the Superintendent.

Appointment of Teachers—The President, Reed, and English.

Text-Books and Course of Instruction—Welch, English, and Hoyne.

Janitors and Supplies—Oleson, Bluthardt, and Covert.

Publication—Sullivan, Kohn, and Hoyne.

High School—Reed, Sullivan, and Welch.

Division High Schools—Bluthardt, English, and Covert.

Normal School—Clarke, Wilce, and Smith.

German—Bluthardt, Schoeninger, and Kohn.

Salaries—Olinger, Clarke, and Hoyne.

Judiciary—Reed, Oleson, and Wilce.

Evening Schools—Smith, Schoeninger, Hoyne, Welch, Oleson, English, and Olinger.

Rules and Regulations—Kohn, Clarke, and Oleson.

Music—Covert, Wilce, and Bluthardt.

Drawing—Olinger, Sullivan, and Clarke.

Special Funds—Smith, Bluthardt, and Sullivan.

On the Schools—Jones, Clarke; Scammon, Bluthardt; Kinzie, English; Franklin, Schoeninger; Washington, Sullivan; Moseley, Covert; Brown, Welch; Foster, Sullivan; Ogden, Smith; Newberry, Schoeninger; Wells, Welch; Skinner, Bluthardt; Haven, Kohn; Cottage Grove, Reed; Holden, Reed; Dore, Hoyne; Hayes, Welch; Clarke, Hoyne; Douglas, Olinger; Lincoln, Smith; Carpenter, Oleson; Burr, Oleson; King, Wilce; Pickard, Wilce; Ward, Covert; Sheldon, English; Lawndale, Wilce; Wicker Park, Oleson; Pearson Street, Smith; Elizabeth Street, Bluthardt; Walsh Street, Wilce; West Fourteenth, Sullivan; Wentworth Avenue, Kohn; Vedder Street, Schoeninger; Calumet Avenue, Olinger; Lincoln Street, Welch; Third Avenue, Clarke; Sangamon Street, Sullivan; Polk Street, Hoyne; Nickersonville, English.

TEACHERS.

The Committee on Appointment of Teachers reported as follows:

Resignations—Rebecca E. Jones, Lincoln School; C. E. Brockett, Sangamon Street; A. C. McWilliams, Holden; Lizzie Danboch, Franklin; H. M. Seavey, Carpenter; Lina Froendle, Newberry; F. E. Horne, Dore; Mrs. R. Scarrett, Douglas; S. Jancot, Lincoln; L. A. Burrows, Ward; M. M. Jones, Cottage Grove.

Transfers—A. C. Wote, from Jones to Lincoln; Alice Duffield, from Washington to Wentworth Avenue; Kittie O. Bremon, from Franklin to Nickersonville; E. B. Johnson, from Moseley to Douglas; Mary Harman, from Wells to King; M. G. Jackson, from Skinner to Scammon; L. R. A. Pennell, from Skinner to Lawndale; A. P. Thissell, from Holden to Pickard; Julia Wicker, from Hayes to Scammon; Jessie Day, from Clarke to Done; E. C. Maynard, from Burr to Nickersonville; F. E. Dewey, from Wicker Park to Carpenter; E. A. Mann, from King to Hayes; Julia Flynn, from Lawndale to Ward; Minnie Eliel, from Pearson Street to Moseley; O. E. Rose, from Welch to Scammon; L. E. Dahl, from Webster Avenue to Cottage Grove; D. W. Laing, Wentworth Avenue to Washington; Joanna Foley, Pickard to Third Avenue; Anna E. Wing, Pickard to West Fourteenth; Mary Breckbill, from Ward to Nickersonville.

The following transfers requiring election were made:

Mrs. M. A. Brooks, Head Assistant, from Franklin to Lincoln; S. O. Babcock, from the list to be assigned to Head Assistant's place in Franklin School.

The following transfers of teachers elected were made from the unassigned list:

M. McClintock, to Ward School; Agnes Curran, to Walsh Street; A. A. Carlow, to Brown.

The following appointments were made:

Fanny Tierney, to Moseley; A. L. Naugh and Lizzie T. Hatch, to Holden; Lizzie Shumaker and Ida M. Briggs, to Clarke; Laura Daintz and Ella Evarts, to Wentworth Avenue; Flora Cooper, to Third Avenue; Anna Murphy, to Pickard; Clara Eddy, to Calumet; Mary Spooner, to Polk Street; S. R. Morton, to Wells; Fanny Lull, to Sangamon Street.

AFTER THE ADELPHI.

Mr. English, from the School Fund Committee, presented the report of the Committee for publication. Also an ordinance instructing the counsel to foreclose the property known as the Hinman.

He also presented the following:

Resolved, That the Attorney of this Board be directed to take proceedings to forfeit the lease from this Board to Leonard Grover and J. S. Wolfe for the building situated on the northwest corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets on account of the failure of the said Grover and Wolfe to put plate glass in the windows of said buildings as is provided by the terms of the lease.

It was adopted.

Mr. English also stated that the Board was the joyful possessor of a dry-dock, which they wanted to lease, and they asked permission to advertise, which was granted.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

Mr. Schoeninger, from the Committee on Apparatus and Furniture, reported that bids had been received for the furnishing of the school building on the corner of Division and Cleaver streets. On motion, the contract was awarded to the Sterling Furniture Company at $1,838.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Covert moved that Prof. Delafontaine be allowed $150 for use of his private apparatus. After discussion, this was lost.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the Committee on Evening Schools were authorized to open the schools, hire teachers, and make all other necessary arrangements.

THE RULES.

On motion of Mr. Hoyne, the Board went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Covert in the chair, on the revision of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Hoyne, a section was added providing that after a year's notice no Principal of a school shall live outside the city, and that a removal be construed as a resignation. It was adopted by the Committee.

A section was added providing that the evening schools begin on the first Monday in September, and continue until ordered discontinued by the Board.

After a long and desultory discussion it was voted to insert Friday in the place of Tuesday as the date of meeting wherever it occurred.

A further amendment was adopted, to the effect that the School Agent be obliged to give a bond of not less than $100,000; but the attempt to make Good Friday a school holiday was voted down.

It was voted to change the number of grades from ten to eight, as soon as the course of study can be changed.

The Bible question, which was expected to bring up some discussion, was easily settled by the adoption of Prof. Welch's motion striking out all reference to Bible-reading and the Lord's Prayer.

After some further unimportant discussion the Committee rose and reported the rules to the Board, and they were forthwith adopted by an unanimous vote.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the School Agent was required to make and present to the Board at its next meeting for approval a bond in the sum of $100,000 for the faithful performance of his duties.

At 11:45, on motion of Mr. Bluthardt, the Board adjourned, after a session of something over four hours.

Anchor Mail Line.

The favorite steamship Caledonia, just arrived from Bombay via Suez Canal and the Mediterranean, will be dispatched from New York for Glasgow direct on Wednesday, Oct. 6, at noon. Cabin passage only $50, United States currency. Apply to Henderson Brothers, corner LaSalle and Madison streets, Chicago.

The "Bussey" Range

is attracting more attention, and is awarded more compliments, than any range that has ever preceded it. It is not only the latest, but is pronounced the best by competent and disinterested judges. Purchasers having an eye to real merit can have their desires gratified to the full. Sold by Merwin Church, at 45 and 47 Jackson street.

Plums.

Parties desiring plums to put up for winter use will do well to call at Messrs. Slade Bros.', corner of Water and Dearborn streets, and see the finest display of all varieties of this fruit ever seen in Chicago. Messrs. Slade Bros. imported them from Canada at great expense, and hope the public will appreciate their efforts by purchasing liberally.

If Some of the Grangers

now in the city should happen to get Cook & McLain (80 Dearborn street) to clean and repair their clothing in their usual excellent manner, the Grangers' friends would not know them on their return.

Our Well-Dressed Gents

should remember that Ordway & Newland are exhibiting something very "nobby" in suitings, coatings, etc., for fall and winter wear. They will be glad to see you at 138 Dearborn or 209 West Madison street, whether you leave orders or not.

Collars.

The idea that any collar except a linen one will wash without coming to pieces is absurd; but it is a well-known fact that Warwick collars will keep clean longer than any others. They are for sale at all furnishing stores.

Our Lady Readers Can Hardly

afford to forget the bargains now offered in fine shoes by Wiswall & Greene, one of the oldest and largest houses in the city. Step in and see for yourselves. 76 State and 131 Twenty-second streets.

Spring Lake "Magnetic" Water,

by Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

MARRIAGES.

CARLTON—CARDES—On 22d inst., in this city, by the Rev. A. H. Stowell, D. D., Mr. William H. Carlton and Miss Sophie C. Cardes, all of Chicago.

☞ New York State and Harrisburg papers please copy.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—In this city, Sept. 28, 1875, James Allen, aged 37 years, 3 months, and 10 days.

Funeral from his residence, No. 317 Ogden avenue, Wednesday at 10 a. m.,—on the 30th, service at St. Jarlath Church, and thence to Calvary Cemetery, by carriages. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

JOHNSTON—On Tuesday, Sept. 28, Orlando Hurd, only child of John and May C. Johnston, aged 6 weeks and 3 days.

Funeral to-day (Wednesday) at 2:30 p. m., from No. 996 Indiana avenue, to Oakwood Cemetery.

HAND—At his late residence, No. 301 West Jackson street, Chicago, Sept. 28, Furman Hand, Sr., aged 87 years and 6 months.

Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 29, at 11 a. m., from Centenary M. E. Church. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

GOODRICH—Joseph M. Goodrich, aged 54, at his residence, No. 31 Pine street, Sept. 27.

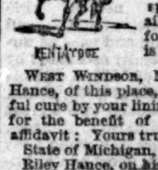
Funeral at the house this, Wednesday, Sept. 29, at 1:30 o'clock.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Jeffersonians of the Sixteenth Ward at the northeast corner of Menomonee and Church-sts. to-night.

SPECIAL NOTICES.



Centaur Liniments

allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and flesh, bone and muscle ailments. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for animals.

WEST WINDSOR, Mich., Dec. 10, 1874.—Mr. Riley Hance, of this place, an aged man, has had a wonderful cure by your liniment, and he wants it made known for the benefit of mankind. The following is his affidavit: Yours truly, L. McQUOWN.

State of Michigan, County of Eaton, ss.

Riley Hance, on his oath, says: That for the last ten years he has been very severely afflicted with the rheumatism, and has been for the last six years entirely helpless insomuch that he could hardly move, and had given up all hopes of ever being helped. And deponent further says that about five months ago, I commenced the using of Centaur Liniment, and it has produced wonderful results, and now I feel almost as well as ever. RILEY RANCE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of Dec. 1874. LEONIDAS McQUOWN, Justice of the Peace.

Sold by all druggists—50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Electro Silicon

Has received the award of the American Institute of New York as the best article known for cleaning and polishing all fine metallic surfaces. It is pure infusoria, contains no admixture, will not scratch or corrode, and produces the most surprising polish with but little labor. It should be in every well regulated house. Sold by House Furnishers, Druggists, Jewelers and Grocers. Agents, GILLET, McCULLOCH & CO., 34 and 36 South Water-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES:

By S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 East Randolph-st.

This Day, at 10 a. m.,

Extensive Auction Sale of New and Elegant Parlor, Chamber, Library, and Dining-Room

FURNITURE.

Also, assorted stock of

OFFICE FURNITURE.

And great variety of

Second-Hand Goods.

Also, LARGE STOCK of a FURNITURE DEALER Retiring from business, comprising Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, etc. The attention of Dealers and Housekeepers is solicited.

65 Heating and Cooking Stoves.

TWO ELEGANT PIANOS—Full, round-corner, rosewood molded frame, 7⅓ octave, new, and in perfect order; made by F. C. Lighte & Co.; cost $650. One rosewood frame, half-round corners, carved legs, 7⅓ octaves; made by Hayden & Sons, of Boston; cost $700.

FREE EXHIBITION THIS DAY, at 80 and 82 East Randolph-st., of Fine, Original

Oil Paintings

From the Studios of some of our most celebrated HOME AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, including the names of the following well-known Artists: A. Von Wills, Morey, McCord, Headley, Alden, Katz, Burghoffer, H. Hill, Plaschke, Reynolds, Erotinger, etc., all of which will be sold at auction without reserve, commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., and continuing until all are sold.

S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
27 East Washington-st.

500 LOTS BOOTS & SHOES AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 30, at 9:30 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

CLOSING SALES

Of the Fine Collection High-Class

Oil Paintings

AT OUR SALESROOMS,

84 & 86 Randolph-st.

This Morning at 9:30 o'clock,

This Afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

EVERY PAINTING MUST BE SOLD and some of the finest on the catalogue will be offered.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

RICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO, CARPETS, ETC., AT AUCTION,

At Private Residence, No. 1396 Prairie-av,

Near Thirty-first-st.,

Thursday Morning, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock.

Body Brussels Carpets throughout the house, Rich Bedroom and Parlor Suits, Mirrors, Sideboard, Dining Table and Chairs, Plate-glass Mirror, Wardrobe, Bedding, Curtains, Counters, Stoves, Kitchen Ware, &c. The entire Gas Fixtures. One Square Grand Piano. All the Furniture of the residence, nearly new, and in good order. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

LIQUORS AND CIGARS AT AUCTION,

At our stores, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.,

Thursday Afternoon, Sept. 30, at 3 o'clock,

A large and choice stock of

OLD KY. BOURBON WHISKY,

French Brandy, Gin, Wines, Case Goods, &c. Also a large stock of CIGARS, various grades. Sale peremptory. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Friday Morning, Oct. 1, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Our regular weekly sale at Auction. Buyers always find the largest stock new and second-hand Furniture, Rich, Elegant, and Medium Parlor Suites, Marble Top and Walnut Chamber Sets in great variety, a full line new and second-hand Carpets, from Rich Moquet to Ingrain; Dining-room Furniture, Marble Top Tables, Side Boards, What Nots, Bookcases, Lounges, Sofas, Easy Chairs, etc., etc. A large stock General Housekeeping Goods, Plated Ware, Crockery, and Glassware, General Merchandise, Teas, Cigars, etc. New Furniture at private sale at auction prices.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash avenue.

The Largest and Most Attractive AUCTION SALE

Of the season will be made by us

Wednesday, Sept. 29, at 9 1-2 a. m. sharp.

We ask especial attention to a line of

M. F. PRATT & CO.'S WOMEN'S FINE SHOES.

Few as good and none superior made. Every pair fully warranted.

FULL LINES OF SUCKER BOOTS OF OUR OWN MAKE.

Also, large lines of Medium and Custom-made Boots and Shoes, in MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

Grand chance for bargains.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF STOCK OF JEWELRY AND FIXTURES.

Wednesday, Sept. 29, at 8 o'clock, and every evening during the week.

Elegant Gold and Silver Watches. Elegant Pins, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Bracelets, Ladies' and Gents' Chains, Diamond Pins and Rings, Bronze Ornaments, Statuettes, Studs, etc., etc.

A large stock of Plated Ware. Also every article pertaining to the business. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

On Thursday, Sept. 30, at 9 1-2 O'Clock,

Dealers and Consumers attend this sale if you wish to stock up and secure bargains.

25 Parlor Suits.
25 Marble and Wood Top Chamber Sets.
150 Walnut Bedsteads, assorted.
100 Marble and Wood Top Tables.
50 Marble and Wood Hall Trees.
75 Bureaus.
100 W. S. Bureaus and Commodes.
500 Wood-seat Chairs and Rockers.
300 Walnut-seat Chairs and Rockers.
250 Rolls Floor Oil Cloth.

Lounges, Book Cases, Mattresses, Meat Safes, What Nots, Side Boards, Easy Chairs, Show Cases, Mirrors, Parlor and Office Desks, 1 large Iron Safe, Pianos.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 108 MADISON-ST.

BUTTERS & CO.'S NEXT REGULAR Trade Sale

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Woolens, Clothing, Gloves, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, at 9:30 o'clock.

At their auction rooms, on second floor. The whole stock will comprise full and desirable lines of seasonable, fresh, and the most salable goods, received direct from Eastern Manufacturers and Jobbers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, at 9:30 o'clock,

At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 108 Madison-st.,

1,500 OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS,

Wall-Pockets, Fancy Brackets, Book-Shelves, etc., 1,000 Fancy French Vases, 20 pkgs. White Granite and Yellow Ware.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

At House 274 Wells-st.

Fine Furniture, Pianoforte, &c., AT AUCTION,

FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling 274 North Wells-st., we shall sell the entire household effects, Fine Plush Parlor Suit, Marble-top Tables, Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Fine Marble-top Chamber Sets, Beds, Bedding, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, Gas Chandeliers, Hub Range, Barker & Jackson Furnace, nearly new. Also a fine toned Pianoforte.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ALL KINDS, CARPETS, PIANOS, NEW FURNITURE, and MERCHANDISE OF EVERY VARIETY.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock.

POSITIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Eight Lots fronting west on Wallace-st., 24x100 feet; three Lots fronting north on Twenty-fifth-st., 24x100 feet; three Lots fronting south on Kossuth-st., 24x100 feet; SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 2, at 10 o'clock, on the ground. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers and Agents for Owner.

By L. ROCKWELL & CO.
Auctioneers, 77 and 79 South Dearborn st.

Wednesday, Sept. 29, commencing at 10 a. m.

WILL SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room FURNITURE,

Desks, Extension Tables, Chairs, &c., &c. Also the remainder of a large stock of TAPESTRY, INGRAIN and STAIR CARPETS.

L. ROCKWELL & CO., Auctioneers,
77 and 79 South Dearborn-st.

By H. CHADWICK & CO.
195 and 197 East Randolph-st.

This morning at 10 o'clock will be sold, in addition to our large assortment of Household Goods, the Fixtures and Furniture of a Wholesale Jewelry Store, consisting of Show-Cases, Counters, Tables, Matting, &c. Goods must be sold.

H. CHADWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership existing between Hill & Pasco, butchers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by Edmund Hill, who assumes all liabilities of the firm and collects all debts due the same. EDMUND HILL.
Chicago, Sept. 28, 1875. F. M. PASCO.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of Porter & O'Connor is this day dissolved by mutual consent. William Porter assumes the liabilities and [illegible] in liquidation. JOHN O'CONNOR,
Chicago, Sept. 28, 1875. W. PORTER.